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1922

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Condensed Catalog and Price List

of

SPECIALLY SELECTED**Field****SEEDS****Garden****For The South****Everett Seed Co.****ATLANTA, GA.****O-TOO-TAN SOY BEANS.****The Great Soil Builder.**

Price: Postpaid 40c per pound.
 \$4.50 per peck. By express, not
 prepaid, \$15.00 per bushel.

**EVERETT'S CHAMPION
PROLIFIC CORN.****The original 6 eared variety.**

Peck ----- \$0.85
 Bushel ----- 2.75

Prices not prepaid.

**EARLIEST OF ALL COTTONS
EVERETT'S KINGS IMPROVED.**

Extra Early. Bushel, \$1.75; 10
 bu. lots, \$1.50 per bushel.

**WANNAMAKER CLEVELAND
BIG BOLL.**

Bushel \$1.75; 10 bu. lots, \$1.50
 per bushel.

SUDAN GRASS.

Postpaid 20c per pound. Not
 prepaid, 12c per lb. 100 lbs.,
 \$8.00.

CAT-TAIL MILLET.

Postpaid 30c per pound. Not
 prepaid 20c pr pound. 100 lbs.
 \$15.00.

**PROSPERITY FOR THE SOUTH
CAN BE RESTORED!**

We expect to do our part by co-operating with the planter and giving him benefit of lowest possible prices, consistent with highest quality of seeds. Read carefully the following pages of this catalogue and you will find that our prices are very low. Send us your orders and save money.

**Finest Strains of Extra Selected Watermelon and Cantaloupe Seed
a Specialty.**

General Information and Terms of Sale.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money can be safely sent by Bank Check, Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

SEEDS BY MAIL AND EXPRESS "Postpaid" means that seeds so quoted in whatever quantity wanted, will be delivered at any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canada, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Samoan Islands and the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, China. At postpaid prices we will deliver by express if you prefer; it is safer.

"By Express" means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation. To points beyond the third zone, it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES AND QUICK SHIPMENTS. For large orders, shipments by freight are much cheaper than by express. Atlanta is one of the best distributing points in this country, railroads radiating in very direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

FLUCTUATION IN PRICES. Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain and other field seeds, fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is printed the first of January. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS. While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms,, they are at once to be returned."

PARCELS POST RATES.

This table shows amount of postage by parcel post according to the weight of packages and the distance by zones.	ZONES 1 & 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4	ZONE 5	ZONE 6	ZONE 7	ZONE 8
	Not over 150 miles from Atl	151 300 mi. from Atlanta	301 600 mi. from Atlanta	601 1000 mi. from Atlanta	1001 1400 mi. from Atlanta	1401 1800 mi. from mi. from	Over1800 mi. from Atlanta
WEIGHT OF PACKAGE							
Over 1 oz. up to 1 lb.-----	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
Over 1 lb. up to 2 lbs.-----	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
Over 2 lbs. up to 3 lbs.-----	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
Over 3 lbs. up to 4 lbs.-----	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
Over 4 lbs. up to 5 lbs.-----	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
Over 5 lbs. up to 6 lbs.-----	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
Over 6 lbs. up to 7 lbs.-----	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
Over 7 lbs. up to 8 lbs.-----	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
Over 8 lbs. up to 9 lbs.-----	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
Over 9 lbs. up to 10 lbs.-----	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
Over 10 lbs. up to 11 lbs.-----	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
Over 11 lbs. up to 12 lbs.-----	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
Over 12 lbs. up to 13 lbs.-----	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
Over 13 lbs. up to 14 lbs.-----	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
Over 14 lbs. up to 15 lbs.-----	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
Over 15 lbs. up to 16 lbs.-----	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
Over 16 lbs. up to 17 lbs.-----	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
Over 17 lbs. up to 18 lbs.-----	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
Over 18 lbs. up to 19 lbs.-----	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
Over 19 lbs. up to 20 lbs.-----	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
Over 20 lbs. up to 21 lbs.-----	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
Over 21 lbs. up to 22 lbs.-----	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
Over 22 lbs. up to 23 lbs.-----	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
Over 23 lbs. up to 24 lbs.-----	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
Over 24 lbs. up to 25 lbs.-----	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
Over 25 lbs. up to 26 lbs.-----	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
Over 26 lbs. up to 27 lbs.-----	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
Over 27 lbs. up to 28 lbs.-----	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
Over 28 lbs. up to 29 lbs.-----	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
Over 29 lbs. up to 30 lbs.-----	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
Over 30 lbs. up to 31 lbs.-----	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
Over 31 lbs. up to 32 lbs.-----	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
Over 32 lbs. up to 33 lbs.-----	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
Over 33 lbs. up to 34 lbs.-----	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
Over 34 lbs. up to 35 lbs.-----	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
Over 35 lbs. up to 36 lbs.-----	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
Over 36 lbs. up to 37 lbs.-----	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
Over 37 lbs. up to 38 lbs.-----	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
Over 38 lbs. up to 39 lbs.-----	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
Over 39 lbs. up to 40 lbs.-----	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
Over 40 lbs. up to 41 lbs.-----	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
Over 41 lbs. up to 42 lbs.-----	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
Over 42 lbs. up to 43 lbs.-----	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
Over 43 lbs. up to 44 lbs.-----	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
Over 44 lbs. up to 45 lbs.-----	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
Over 45 lbs. up to 46 lbs.-----	.50	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
Over 46 lbs. up to 47 lbs.-----	.59	1.14					
Over 47 lbs. up to 48 lbs.-----	.64	1.24					
Over 48 lbs. up to 49 lbs.-----	.69	1.34					
Over 49 lbs. up to 50 lbs.-----	.74	1.44					

Within Local Zones and Zones 1 and 2, Packages up to 70 pounds in weight are carried. The limit of weight for all other Zones is 50 pounds.

EVERETT SEED COMPANY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

GENTLEMEN:—Find enclosed \$_____, for which send me the following

by _____
State if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.

Name -----	Do Not Write In This Space
Post Office -----	
Street -----	
County -----	
R. F. D. No.-----Box No.-----State-----	
Express or Freight Office ----- If different from your Post Office.	

Read page 2 on back of Cover and Avoid Making a Mistake in Your Order.

[illegible]

Be Sure and State Whether Wanted by Freight or Express.

CAUTION! When ordering Seed, where our price is not prepaid, add postage when wanted by Parcel Post.

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EVERETTS SPECIAL PRICE COLLECTION

COLLECTION NO. 1

50c Worth of Seed Postpaid for 25c

1 Pkt. Collards, Southern or Georgia	.05
1 Pkt. Beets, Everett's Early Blood Turnip	.05
1 Pkt. Okra, White Velvet	.05
1 Pkt. Lettuce, Big Boston	.05
1 Pkt. Cantaloupe, Rocky Ford	.05
1 Pkt. Watermelon, Watson	.05
1 Pkt. Radish, Rosy Gem	.05
1 Pkt. Mustard, Southern Curled	.05
1 Pkt. Petunias Finest Mixed	.05
1 Pkt. Cucumber, Long Green	.05

Total.....50

The above collection mailed postpaid for 25c. No premiums.

COLLECTION No. 2.

\$1.00 Worth of Seed Postpaid for 50c

1 Pkt. Beans, Early Red Valentine	.10
1 Pkt. Beets, Everett's Early Blood Turnip	.05
1 Pkt. Carrots, Oxheart	.05
1 Pkt. Collards, Southern or Georgia	.05
1 Pkt. Cucumber, Imp'd L. Green	.05
1 Oz. Cantaloupe, Rocky Ford	.10
1 Pkt. Turnip, White Flat Dutch	.05
1 Pkt. Watermelon, Rattlesnake	.05
1 Pkt. Mustard, Southern Curled	.05
1 Pkt. Onion, Everett's Globe	.10

1 Pkt. Okra, White Velvet	.05
1 Pkt. Radish, Rosy Gem	.05
1 Pkt. Squash, Yellow Crookneck	.05
1 Pkt. Tomato, Beauty	.10
1 Pkt. Cabbage, Early	.10

Total.....\$1.00

The above collection mailed postpaid for 50c. No premiums.

COLLECTION No. 3.

Postpaid for \$1.00

1 Pt. Beans, Early Red Valentine	.30
1 Pt. Peas, Knots Excelsior	.30
1 Pkt. Beets, Everett's Early Blood Turnip	.05
1 Pkt. Collard, Southern or Georgia	.05
1 Pkt. Lettuce, Big Boston	.05
1 Pkt. Mustard, Southern Curled	.05
1 Oz. Cantaloupe, Rocky Ford	.10
1 Oz. Watermelon, Rattlesnake	.10
1 Oz. Watermelon, Kieckly Sweet	.10
1 Pkt. Onion, Everett's Globe	.10
1 Pkt. Tomato, Beauty	.10
1 Pkt. Turnip, White Flat Dutch	.05
1 Pkt. Carrot, Ox Heart	.05
1 Pkt. Cucumber, Long Green	.05
1 Pkt. Squash, Yellow Crookneck	.05

Total.....\$1.50

The above collection mailed postpaid for \$1.00. No premiums.

Calendar of Monthly Plantings

Below we list what to plant each month in the year. This applies to the sections; same climate as Middle Georgia. For instance if you live further North you should not plant so early or if further South—plant earlier.

JANUARY.—Send in your orders for seed early so as to have on hand when ready for planting. Prepare hot beds and sow early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion, English peas, sweet peas. Sow pansy seed in hot bed for later transplanting, also other flower seeds. Top dress asparagus beds with manure.

For the Farm.—Sow Canada field peas toward end of month. Use all spare time preparing land for spring planting.

FEBRUARY.—Sow in hot beds or cold frames cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish, tomatoes, egg-plant and pepper. Plant English peas, kale, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out rhubarb, asparagus and horseradish roots, onion sets, Irish potatoes. Sow "ESCO" Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats. Also rape for grazing.

MARCH.—This is the most active month of the whole year for sowing all kind of seed, and the sooner they are sown the better. Sow garden peas for succession. Cauliflower, cabbage seed, also set out plants, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot parsnip, salsify, corn salad, collard, kale, rhubarb and early turnips, etc. Also sow more tomato, pepper and egg-plant for plants. Set out cauliflower, lettuce, cabbage plants, also onion sets, Irish potatoes, rhubarb, asparagus, horse-radish. Sow herbs in warm places. Prepare your melons, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow all kinds of flower seeds, and don't forget your lawn. "ESCO" Evergreen Lawn Grass will fix it.

For the Farm.—Sow Canada Peas with spring oats, also grass and clovers of all kinds. Plant artichokes for hogs, also Dwarf Essex rape.

APRIL.—Plant early potatoes. Sow cabbage, lettuce and tomatoes in open ground for success. Sow beets, celery, carrots, salsify, parsnip, onion, radish kale, turnips, kohlrabi, corn salad, collards, nasturtiums, asparagus, artichokes, parsley, mangel, wurzels and herbs. Plant sweet corn, snap and pole beans, cucumbers, squash, melons, and cantaloupe. Set out onion sets, cabbage plants. Lawn grass can be sown through this month, but the earlier the better. Sow flower seed of all kinds. Set out tuberose bulbs, dahlias and cannas.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats, clover and grass seed as early as possible. Plant cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, chufas, peanuts, etc.

MAY.—Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salsify, parsley, beet, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomatoes, radish, brussels sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collards and nasturtiums. Plant black-eyed peas, lima beans, squash, cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, okra and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper, and strawberry plants.

For the Farm.—Plant sugar beets and mangle wurzel for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; likewise cowpeas, soja and navy beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise corn, peanuts and cotton.

JUNE.—Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomatoes for late crop, late cabbage and cauliflower for winter use. Plant collards, okra, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and radish, pole, snap and navy beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes.

For the Farm.—Sow the millets, cowpeas, sorghums soja beans, navy beans, and plant late corn.

JULY.—Plant snap beans for succession and sugar corn for later roasting ears. Set out late cabbage and celery plants for winter use. This is the best month to sow rutabagas but they can also be sown in August. Sow collards, kohlrabi, lettuce, early turnips. Plant cucumbers for pickling and table, and late potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German and Hungarian millet for hay or fodder corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Cowpeas for hay or as a soil improver. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant navy beans. Sow crimson clover at last working of corn or cotton. Sow Dwarf Essex rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

AUGUST.—Continue planting snap beans for table and pickles. Set out all remaining cabbage plants at once, also celery plants. Sow lettuce and endive for heading. Sow winter radish, collards, also fall potatoes, kale, rutabagas and turnips.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place. If it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow vetches and rape, and towards the end of the month grasses and clover can be safely put in.

SEPTEMBER.—This is the month to put in all fall seed. Turnips, kale, lettuce, radish, spinach, mustard, leek, parsley. Set out onion sets and fall cabbage plants. Winter flowering bulbs can be set out this month and plant every two weeks for successive blooming.

For the Farm.—Sow crimson clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time in the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seed and winter and hairy vetch. Continue to sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for pigs and cattle.

OCTOBER.—Put out onion sets. Sow cabbage (early sorts), turnips for salad, kale, mustard, spinach, collards and lettuce. Towards the end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. Plant strawberries.

For the Farm.—All kinds of grass and clover seed can be sown this month, and the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, rye, oats, barley, vetches, rape, and if you have not our price on various fall grain and grasses, send for our Special Sheet at once.

NOVEMBER.—Sow lettuce and early varieties of cabbage in cold frames. Set out cabbage, lettuce and strawberry plants. Plant out asparagus, rhubarb and horseradish roots. Lawn grass can yet be sown this month, but the earlier it is the better. Flowering bulbs can be put in this month.

For the Farm.—Wheat rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herds grass can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada field peas. Rye makes a fine soiling and cover crop. Sow it liberally on all vacant lands.

DECEMBER.—Cabbage and lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot beds or cold frames, and beets, radish and lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of lettuce in hot beds usually prove very profitable and satisfactory. Plant Marrowfat peas for market and garden use. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded in the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS

PALMETTO SEED.—This is the earliest and most favorite variety for the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

PALMETTO ROOTS.—You save two years' time by planting our 2-year-old roots. Plant in January and February. Fifty for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50; postpaid. Not prepaid, 500 for \$4.00; 1,000 for \$7.00.

BEANS

No crop responds more readily than Beans to good soil and cultivation. A light, rich, well-drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is the most desirable. If too rank manure is used, it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine.

Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest returns will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart. Cover the seed one or one-half to two inches deep and thin the young plants three to six inches apart in the row. If planted in hills, make the hills about two feet apart each way. For succession, plant at intervals of one to two weeks till midsummer. The plants up to the time of blossoming should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blooms to blast and so cut off the crop. Cultivation should always be very shallow, and it is useless to expect a crop from a fl d so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

Notice.—The price listed here are very cheap for the quality of Seed we send out. Nothing but Selected Stock, Hand Picked, can be had from EVERETT SEED CO.

DWARF or BUSH GREEN PODDED SORTS

EXTRA -EARLY -ROUND -POD -RED -VALENTINE.—For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the dwarf green podded sorts both for the home and market garden, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. The plants are of medium size, erect, with dark green leaves. Mature very early. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.50; bushel \$9.00.

BLACK VALENTINE.—A very hardy and productive green podded sort with strong, vigorous vines. The pods are nearly round or slightly flattened, but very handsome; are much longer, straighter, and less fleshy, than Red Valentine. Price postpaid, 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.75; bushel \$10.00.

BURPEE STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—A very desirable dwarf green podded snap sort for the home garden and largely grown for the market. The plants are large, spreading and productive. They mature a little later than the Red Valentine. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.75; bu. \$10.00.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—An extremely early green podded sort, furnishing round, fleshy, light green pods, which are slightly curved, of medium size, about five inches long, and of fine quality. This is an excellent snap bean for early markets and stands shipment well. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.50; bushel \$9.00.

IMPROVED REFUGEE, OR 1,000 TO 1.—True bush growth, fifteen inches in height, branching freely. The pods are nearly round, light green, five inches long, tapering to a slender point; fleshy, brittle

and mild in flavor, but with slight strings. Some later than the other green podded sorts, but extremely prolific. Very popular with canners on account of the handsome appearance of the pods when picked while young. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.75; bushel \$10.50.

BEANS—WAXED PODDED VARIETIES

PROLIFIC GERMAN BLACK WAX BEAN.—This is an extra prolific strain of the old-fashion German Black Wax. A larger grower and a much heavier bearer than the old original variety. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.50; bushel \$9.50.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—In growth of vine and productiveness this variety excels all other wax podded beans. The long, flat pods are of handsome appearance and free from rust. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Write for prices on large quantity.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX.—It has been claimed that this variety, usually midseason, but sometimes earlier maturing, is absolutely rustproof, and we have found it as nearly rustproof as any wax podded bean. The plants are very vigorous, hardy and productive. This is a well-known market gardening and truckers' sort in some sections. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.50; bushel \$9.50.

Write for price on large quantity.

POLE or CORNFIELD BEANS

POLE or CORNFIELD BEANS.—These are much stronger growers than Bush Beans and require good strong stakes. They give a much greater yield than bush beans, but being more tender, should never be planted before May in this section. Use poles about 8 feet long and set firmly four feet apart each way. Plant five or eight beans in a hill, one and one-half to two inches deep. When well started, thin to four plants in a hill. They are sometimes planted in the hills of field corn. One quart will plant 200 hills; one-half bushel to acre.

KENTUCKY WONDER POLE BEANS.—Known also as Old Homestead, Texas Wonder. We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green podded pole beans suitable for use as snaps. It is an early, very prolific sort, with showy pods, which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The quality of our stock is unsurpassed. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.75; bushel \$10.00.

McCASLAN POLE BEANS.—This wonderful bean is growing more popular every year. The large size pods fill perfectly. In the snap stage they are dark green color, are stringless and of delicious flavor. Very heavy yielder and continue to bear throughout the season. If you have never planted the McCaslan try it once on our recommendation. You won't regret it. Pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck \$3.00; bushel \$11.00.

OLD -FASHIONED CORNFIELD BEANS.—Absolutely the finest variety for corn. Vines are vigorous, very productive bearing pods in clusters. They are the best of quality and remain tender longer than any other sort. Very tender when young. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$3.00; bushel \$11.00. Write for price on large lots.

LIMA BEANS

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.—The vines of this standard pole lima are very vigorous and productive. The pods are medium dark green, very large, 5 to 6 inches long, broad, flat, filled with four or five very large white beans of finest quality. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.25; bushel \$8.50. Write for prices on large quantities.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—A dwarf form of Small white Lima, valuable on that account, and because of its extreme earliness, hardness and productiveness. The plants are without runners, but continue to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.25; bushel \$8.50.

JACKSON WONDER BUSH LIMA.—Or Genuine old fashion Georgia Speckled Butter Bean. Prices postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid peck \$2.25; bushel \$8.50.

SMALL WHITE LIMA, CAROLINA OR SIEVA.—This very early and reliable small seeded pole lima is especially adapted for planting in the South. The vines are vigorous, with many short branches. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.25; bushel \$8.50.

BROCCOLI

BROCCOLI.—Closely related to cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have come. Culture same as cauliflower, and in the Southern States is a surer header. White Cape and Purple Cape both do well, the only difference being in the color of the heads. White Cape. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—Highly esteemed plant of the cabbage family; adapted to the South. "Sprouts" are miniature cabbages, growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head about 1 inch in diameter being formed at the base of each leaf. Is hardy and lives through the winter in most of the South. Quality and flavor improved by frost. Sow seed early in June or August and transplant to open ground when about 6 inches high. A most desirable vegetable, and should be cultivated exactly the same as cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

BEETS

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early, sow such sorts as Crosby's Egyptian and Detroit Dark Red in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows eighteen inches apart, covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established thin four to six inches apart in the row.

For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June or July, so as to mature late in the season. The roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds per acre.

DETROIT DARK RED.—Blood red, early, turnip-shape variety has small, upright tops; fine round shape. Skin and flesh dark blood red. Very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. at 75c per lb.

EVERETT'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET.—(The finest Beet that grows). Our experience with this strain has proven it to be the Best Extra Early Deep Blood Turnip Beet grown. Its small upright growing tops, extra early maturing, uniform shape and beautiful deep crimson color makes it popular with every one. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$

lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. at 75c per lb.

EARLY ECLIPSE.—An early beet, especially desirable for the home garden and used for bunching. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. at 75c per lb.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—This very desirable table beet does not closely resemble the original Egyptian except in its extreme earliness. The tops are small. The roots are flattened globe-shape and very smooth. The exterior color of the root is bright red. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c. Nov prepaid, 10 lbs. 50c per lb.

LONG DARK BLOOD.—A standard long late variety of very good quality, which keeps well through the winter. The roots are smooth, rather slender, growing largely under ground, with few or no side roots, and when mature about eight or ten inches in length, sometimes longer when grown in deep, well-dug and well-manured soil. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 65c lb.

SWISS CHARD.—(Sea Kal Beet). This kind of beet is grown exclusively for the numerous fleshy, tender leaves and leaf stalks, which are superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Later in the season the waxlike leaf stems are cooked like asparagus or are pickled. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

BEETS—Stock Varieties.

USE FOR FEEDING CATTLE—SOW FIVE POUNDS PER ACRE.

Culture.—Sow in April and May in thoroughly plowed, well-manured soil, in drills 2 inches deep and about 18 inches apart. Thin out to 12 inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating. Low ground is best adapted for Mangel-Wurtzel. An ever-increasing acreage is being planted for stock beets, because of the wonderful results by feeding them, as shown by the reports of our Experiment Stations and leading farmers and stockmen. Fattening, breeding and milk cattle do equally well on them. About one-fourth of the daily rations should be of roots. Hog cholera is prevented by their use.

MANGLE-MAM LONG RED.—The most noted of all stock beets. In England often 80 tons have grown per acre. Price postpaid, oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, 40c lb.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH HALF SUGAR BEET.—Largest and best of the true sugar beets for the South. Their high sugar content makes them especially valuable in fattening stock of all kinds. A most profitable crop for stock feeding. Price postpaid, oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots and over, 40c per lb.

CABBAGE

Special Price on One Hundred Pound Lots to Plant Growers.

For many years cabbaae seed has been a leading specialty with us.

The requisites for complete success with cabbage are. First, good seed. In this crop the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance. No satisfactory results can possibly be obtained when poor seed is planted. Second, rich, well-prepared ground. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. The ground should be highly manured and worked deep.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown the middle to the last of spring and transplanted when four to six inches high. If the weather and soil are dry, the late sowings should be shaded and watered, in order to hasten germination, but it is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender and will not endure transplanting well. Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a

little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full-grown heads.

A great many of the varieties of cabbage are simply strains rather than distinct sorts, and are really the same as some older and better known kinds. We are confident that every good quality can be found in a greater degree in the varieties we offer than in any other kinds.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—This most excellent variety is the earliest and surest heading of first early cabbage for the market and home garden. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD.—A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being fully as solid, but less pointed and considerably larger. The leaves are rather large, smooth and comparatively thick. Its exceeding hardness, earliness and size of head have made it with market gardeners and shippers a popular sort to follow Jersey Wakefield. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD.—We recommend this sort for market that requires a very large and deep head. It is also much used as a main crop or late sort for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

ALL HEAD EARLY CABBAGE.—For the gardener who plants only one variety of cabbage, this one should be his selection; as for all purposes, it answers better than any other. It matures heads of large size, handsome appearance and of very fine quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—The plants of this valuable second early sort are short-stemmed, compact and upright, with comparatively few and short leaves. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

EVERETT'S SUCCESSION.—A sure heading sort, second early and adapted for autumn as well as late summer use. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—This very short-stemmed flat cabbage is one of the very best and most extensively used second early or intermediate sorts. It is especially adapted for the home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET.—A round-headed, extra early variety, making in the same time of the Wakefield. It not only is early, but large, weighing 10 pounds per head. Hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. This variety is imported from Denmark. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SUREHEAD.—While the Late Flat Dutch is a good one and always produces an excellent crop, the Surehead comes close to it and produces large, solid, firm heads, even in the most unfavorable season. Few other varieties can approach it in fine quality and uniform reliability in forming solid heads of good size. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—This strain is the result of much care on our part to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made this sort so popular. It is an excellent keeper. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

HOLLAND OR DANISH BALL HEAD.—Very hardy, sure heading very solid, of good quality, and is one of the very best keepers, this is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Our strain of Hollander is shorter stemmed and produces heads generally larger than other stocks. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Our Special-Grown Frost-Proof Plants Will Produce Cabbage Much Earlier Than You Can Grow Them.
WRITE YOUR ORDER FOR PLANTS ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER.

Our plants are grown on the island along the coast of South Carolina, where the soil and weather conditions are just suited for growing tough, hardy cabbage plants for winter and early spring plantings.

THEY ARE absolutely FROST-PROOF and will stand all weather conditions—without injure—up to 10 degrees above Zero.

The top of the plants does not grow much until spring, but the roots get their growth through winter. This enables you to get cabbage on the market—by setting our frost-proof plants—two weeks earlier than if you used home-grown plants, or those grown anywhere else than the Carolina section.

Plants by Parcel Post.—We will send plants by parcel post to Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina points postpaid, as follows: 100 for 40c; 500 for \$1.50. Other States, 5c per 100 higher.

Plants by Express.—Purchaser paying charges on arrival, which are very cheap: 1,000 for \$2.00; 2,000 to 5,000 at \$1.75 per 1,000; 10,000 and over at \$1.50 per 1,000. Shipments made from growing station.

VARIETIES.—Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early Flat Dutch and Early Drumhead.

Notice.—We sell the seed for every plant we send out; therefore, we know they are dependable. So many seeds are planted for the purpose of selling plants that are absolutely worthless and will never head, neither will they turn out true to name if they should head.

CELERY

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row—Maturing in 110 to 150 Days, According to Season and Location.

Sow when the apple is in bloom, on a finely raked bed, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. The seed should not be covered more than a tenth of an inch. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well-manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession until the necessary quantity is set out.

GIANT PASCAL (140 DAYS).—A mammoth silver-white stalked variety of french origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitability. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.—(French Grown). This is our best strain, and we believe it is the best celery in cultivation, and is the most popular. It is always in demand where good celery is appreciated. It is a dwarf variety, growing about 18 to 20 inches high, with thick, heavy ribs. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00.

WHITE PLUME.—The earliest and most easily bleached variety. Our strain of this variety is claimed to be a perfect white and true to type. But few green stalks are found in our strain of White Plume. Requires but little drawing up of earth to properly blanch. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture.—Should be planted in the South in very rich or well-manured soil. In the spring it should be planted in this latitude very early, and really does better planted in June and July for maturity during the fall months. Sow in seed beds in the same man-

ner as cabbage. Transplant when 4 to 5 inches high and give an abundance of water in dry weather. Soil should be kept moist and cultivated thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed in September, October and November. In early spring or late fall one ounce of seed will make 2,000 to 2,500 plants. For warm-weather sowing double that quantity of seed will be required. Early varieties, as Early Paris White and Snow Ball, mature in about 110 days.

EARLY PARIS WHITE.—Fine early variety for family or garden use. It is probably the best sort for inexperienced growers. Heads tender and of fine quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. Postpaid, pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$20.00.

COLLARDS

Culture.—Culture of Collards should be similar to that of cabbage, and nothing is more easily grown than this vegetable.

TRUE SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA.—This is the standard of all varieties, and no garden is complete without it. Collards will furnish you with green when there is nothing else to be had. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

NORTH CAROLINA BUNCOMBE.—This variety is preferred by many, as it is large and stands most any weather condition. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EVERETT'S SELECT CARROT

Culture.—This vegetable requires a deep, rich, light, sandy soil, well-manured. If the ground is not of this quality, it should be dug deep and well broken the year previous. If for field culture, the ground should be subsoiled, as in all shallow or hard soils the roots fork or spread in a lateral direction, injuring both their size and quality. Sow early in spring, in shallow drills, half an inch deep and nine to twelve inches apart, which admits of the hoe being made use of in thinning out the crop and cleaning out the weeds. As soon as the plants are up and can be distinctly observed in the rows, take a three-inch hoe and thin them out to two or three inches apart.

CHANTENAY.—A most excellent, medium early, half long variety. It is one of the best in quality for the market and home garden, while its great productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested make it desirable as a field sort. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid 10 lb. lots 65c lb.

DANVERS.—A half long orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. It is a desirable second early carrot for the home garden, and is also suitable for field culture. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid 10 lb. lots 65c lb.

GUERANDE OR OX HEART.—Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. The tops are comparatively small. The mature roots are four and one-half to five inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small tap root. The flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid 10 lb. lots 65c lb.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—The roots of the improved strain of this variety we offer are very deep orange, long and comparatively thick, often twelve inches in length and three inches in diameter at the crown, tapering regularly to a point. The

tops are rather large. This intermediate to late-maturing sort is suitable for table use as well as stock feeding, combining great productiveness with uniform shape where grown in light, deep, rich soil. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

RED ST. VALERY.—Roots smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, 2 to 3 inches in diameter at top, tapering gradually to a point. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above the ground and has a small top. It will grow to a very rich large size on rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock-feeding purposes. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c. Not prepaid 10 lb. lots 40c lb.

SWEET, or TABLE CORN

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the South sweet corn may be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frost or from rotting of the seed in the soil, but with the main crop varieties especially it is well to wait until the ground has become warm, as the sweeter varieties are more sensitive to cold and wet than field corn or varieties of inferior quality.

Give frequent and thorough, but shallow, cultivation until the tassels appear.

STOWELLS EVERGREEN.—The standard main crop variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. It is hardy and productive; very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition for boiling. The ears about seven to eight inches long with fourteen to twenty rowed, with very white grain. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 20c. Not prepaid, 10-lb lots 15c; per lb; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—This variety has a small white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender white grains of excellent quality. The ears are seven to nine inches long. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 20c. Not prepaid, 10 lb. lots, 15c per lb; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

GOLDEN BANTAM.—This is an early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. The ears are 8-rowed, 6 to 7 inches long and of the medium size found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 20c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 15c; per lb. \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

EXTRA EARLY GARDEN or FIELD VARIETIES

HICKORY KING.—The grains are very large smooth and straight rows with a very small cob. It is medium early and stays in roasting ear state longer than most any other field corn. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; pint 20c; quart 35c. Not prepaid by freight or express, peck 85c; bushel \$2.50; 2 bushels \$4.50.

EARLY ADAMS OR BURLINGTON.—An excellent early field variety and often used for table, particularly in the South. The ears are about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen rowed. The kernels are white and round. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 20c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.15; bushel \$4.00.

EVERETT'S TRUCKERS' FAVORITE SWEET.—This is not a true sugar corn, but if you want an extra early roasting-ear corn that will give you large-size ears for your table or market in about 65 days from planting, this is the best variety. It makes a much larger ear than the Extra-Early Adams. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; pint 30c; quart 50. Not prepaid, peck \$1.15; bushel \$4.00.

SNOWFLAKE.—While this is not a true sweet or sugar corn, it is one of the very earliest varieties of

Large-ear and large-yielding field sorts. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; pint 25c; quart 40c. Not prepaid, peck 75c; bushel \$2.25.

When ordering pecks, half-bushel or bushels of corn if wanted by parcel post, be sure and add postage. When postage is not added we will send by express with charges collect.

CUCUMBER

This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by any one who can control a few square yards of reasonably good soil that is fully exposed to the sun. Every family should be supplied from its own garden, since the fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines as desired than in the more or less wilted condition usually found on the market. In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well-rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seed in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Pick the fruit as soon as it is large enough and before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed begins to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem, instead of pulling the fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin be broken the pickles will not keep so well.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long, often 12 to 15 inches long when mature. They are uniformly slender, and very dark green. The large warts and spines are well distributed over the surface, instead of being clustered at one end. This variety furnishes some fruits early, but matures the bulk of its crop rather late. It is a standard sort for slicing, and extensively used for pickles. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. By express, 10-lb. lots, 85c lb.

DAVIS PERFECT OR (Truckers Favorite).—One of the most valuable varieties for market use. Very early; heavy bearer; beautiful dark green color. Which remains after shipping. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. By express, 10-lb. lots, 85c per lb.

EXTRA LONG OR EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE The fruit of this very desirable table sort are long, dark green, and productive. The mature fruits are about eight inches long. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. By express 10-lb. lots, 85c lb.

EARLY CLUSTER.—An early and very productive variety. The vines are hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom end; crisp and tender. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. By express, 10-lb. lots at 85c per lb.

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER.—This is an excellent new variety, and originally came from Japan. The young plants are bushy, but as soon as they become well established begin to climb, and may be grown on fences, poles and trellises. The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth and cling so tightly that they are not prostrated by heavy storms of wind or rain. They begin to bear early and continue to produce fruits throughout the season. The fruit is from 12 to 15 inches long and produce but very few seeds, which makes them high-priced. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

CHICAGO PICKLING.—Preferred to all others by many for pickles because of its fine pickling qualities and dark green color. The fruits set quite early and continue throughout a long season. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid. By express, 5 lbs. and over, 85c per lb.

EVERBEARING.—Small size, very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickle. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. By express, 10-lb. lots, 85c lb.

EGG-PLANT

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row—Matures for Table 120 Days from Sowing.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field 1 or 2 weeks after corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of 4 feet and at 3 feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar proportion is best; strong or hot manure is unsuitable. About 3,000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of 4 to 5 fruits, weighing 5 to 6 pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing 6 to 8 pounds each.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE—(Thornless). The plant is spineless, large and spreading, with light green foliage. It usually produces four to six large, oval fruits of a splendid dark purple color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.40. Not prepaid, \$3.25 per lb.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH.—Resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree on account of its strong upright growth, the fruits being held well off the ground. Very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

BLACK BEAUTY.—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, fruits of the finest quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

ENDIVE

An attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter.

GREEN CURLED.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c postpaid.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle)—A variety having broad, more or less twisted and waved bright deep leaves, with thick, nearly white midribs. The inner leaves form a fairly solid, clustering head which blanches to a beautiful deep creamy white, and is crisp and tender. This sort is unsurpassed for salads, and is much used for the home garden and market. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

KALE, or BORECOLE

Culture—Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

EARLY GREEN CURLED.—Commonly called German Greens, Dwarf Curled Scotch and Siberian Kale. A finely curled, spreading, low-growing variety, very hardy and much used for greens. The leaves are long and attractive bright green. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. By express, 5-lb. lots, 75c per lb.

TALL CURLED.—Similar to the early Green Curled, only tall growing. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots and over 75c per lb.

KOHL-RABI

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavor of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best and earliest small top variety; flesh white and very tender. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

LETTUCE

Culture.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. They may be had at all seasons of the year. The earliest sowings should be made in a hotbed or in boxes indoors, hardened off and set out 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. For a succession sow every three weeks. Sowings may be made in open ground early in the spring and the plants thinned out. For fall use, sow in July and August. Fall sowings of hardy kinds should be made in September; protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring, or transplant 9 in. apart under glass or canvas to head up in the winter. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 3 lbs. will make plants enough for an acre.

IMPROVED BIG BOSTON.—It has steadily gained in popularity, until now throughout the large trucking sections of the South it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our White Cabbage Lettuce. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads, with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Not prepaid, 10 lb. lots, 75c per lb.

IMPROVED HANSON.—One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large, solid compact head, exceedingly crisp and very tender and sweet; blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

DRUMHEAD WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE.—This is as solid as a cabbage head. Very large; outer leaves dark green, folding themselves around head, blanching itself to a cream or white color. Fine flavor and crisp. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Not prepaid lb. 80.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Among the curled lettuces there is no better for forcing, and it does splendidly outdoors if sown in the fall or early spring. Does not form heads, but a large compact cluster crimped around the edges; crisp and tender. One of the easiest lettuces to grow under glass. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. By express, 80c per lb.

NEW YORK, OR WONDERFUL LETTUCE.—A grand head lettuce, excellent for furnishing fine, crisp lettuce during spring. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, \$1.50 per lb.

ICEBERG.—A beautiful as well as useful variety. Exceedingly crisp and tender, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp leaved" hard header. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly fold and blanch to a beautiful white. Outer leaves crinkled and light green, growing closely up around the head. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. By express, 10-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.

BLACK SEED SIMPSON.—Will stand a long time before running to seed. Leaves are tender and best quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—Large, loose leaves, curled around edge. Very attractive, and good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—Heads large, round and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are glossy green, masked with small brown spots; the inner leaves are of a rich cream color. Medium early, and make a good sort for summer use. Quality is very good. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Not postpaid, lb. 80c.

MUSKMELLON or CANTALOUPE

After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam, in hills about four to six feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety. Put ten or twelve seeds in a hill, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Richmond earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

— **"ESCO" GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD.**—This is a very distinct variety from any other grown. Nice, medium size, solid netted rind. Small seed cavity, and the flesh is of the finest flavor ever tasted from a cantaloupe. Quite a success with the market gardeners, as they bring a higher price and easily sold wherever tried once. The gold lined adds 100 per cent to its appearance. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, \$1.10 per lb.

GENUINE ROCKY FORD.—Is also a desirable medium early sort for the home and market garden. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. The flesh is green, very sweet and highly flavored. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, 90c per lb.

LARGE EARLY HACKENSACK.—(72 days.) This early green-fleshed variety is popular in many sections as a market melon, and is also extensively used as a home garden sort. The fruits are nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to large sized, nearly round or somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed and with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green, a little coarse, but juicy and sweet. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not Postpaid, 10-lb. lots, 85c per lb.

"ESCO" PERFECTION.—The best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand in our markets, and for home use there is no better. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color and of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted; a splendid cantaloupe, whether for home, use, market or shipping. Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not postpaid, 10-lb. lots, 85c per pound.

EARLY NETTED GEM.—The best early melon known. Shipped to every market of note in great quantities every year. Medium size, but of excellent flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. By express in 10-lb. lots 85c per lb.

THE "HONEY DEW" MUSKMELON.—This is the newest melon of them all, and has created a sensation throughout the entire United States. During 1915 these melons sold as high as \$2.00 a piece, and the past season enormous prices were paid for solid carloads of them out of Colorado and California. This melon is unlike any other melon ever originated. It is really supreme among melons of its size for flavor, meatiness, keeping qualities, as a grower, and in its ability to capture the whole small melon market. Rind, when matured, is a greenish yellow. Absolutely smooth, with no netting at all. It is almost round (about 9 to 10 inches) in form. The surface is more or less dotted with little roughness. The rind is thin, but tough and firm, making it a splendid shipper. The meat is a beautiful emerald green and sweetly aromatic. It is the meatiest melon we have ever seen, for the rind runs from 3-16 to ¼ inch thick, according to the ripeness. This melon has captured all the large markets of this country. It is unquestionably one of the best commercial melons you can plant, and for home use it is absolutely unbeatable in every respect. Once you have tasted a HONEY DEW, you want no other melon. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. By express, 10-lb. lots, 85c per lb.

BURRELL'S GEM.—A splendid shipping variety, each melon averaging 2½ lbs. in weight. Very tough but thin rind, which is heavily netted. The flesh, is an attractive reddish orange and fine-grained, thick and sweet. Has a delicious flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. By express, in 10-lb. lots, 85c per lb.

EVERETT'S PINK MEAT.—One of the best melons grown for home use or for market. Very sweet and tender. Skin thin and flesh rich pink, ripening to the skin. None better grown. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. By express in 10-lb. lots, \$1.10 per lb.

EVERETT'S WATERMELON SEED

PURE WATERMELON SEED.—Every pound of Melon Seed handled by us is grown entirely under special contract for us from extra selected Seed Stock for seed purposes only.

Culture.—Prepare hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep, and when well up thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

IRISH GREY.—This new variety of melon has only been on the market for a few years, but during that time it has gained a great popularity. It is a splendid shipping melon, being equally as good or better than Watson in this respect, and it is a very fine home melon. Red flesh, very sweet and crisp. Thin, greenish grey rind but tough. Keeps longer than most other kinds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, 75c per lb.

HALBERT'S HONEY.—Deep red, tender, crisp flesh, and sweetest of all. Very thin, tender, dark green rind. We do not recommend it for shipping, as it is too tender, but for home use and local markets it is unexcelled. Vine is vigorous and very prolific; very early, and melons are good large size. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, at 75c per lb.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A splendid melon of very large size and excellent quality. The fruits are long, dark green, with irregular mottled striping of a lighter shade. The rind is thin but firm. The flesh is very bright, deep red, very sweet and tender. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 75c lb.

ALABAMA SWEETS.—A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand. The outer skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh 40 to 50 lbs. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 75c lb.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE

This is the melon that has made Georgia famous as a melon-growing section. In no place in the world are finer, sweeter and bigger Rattlesnake Watermelons grown than in Georgia, and we procure our seed from the best grower of melon seed in Georgia. It is the acme of perfection, and a better strain of the celebrated Rattlesnake Watermelon cannot be produced. 60 and 80 pound Rattlesnake Melons are nothing unusual in our seed crops. This melon surpasses all others as a second early sort, and is a splendid shipper. In quality and flavor this melon is unbeatable. Has a thin but tough rind, making it a splendid shipper. Flesh deep red, very sweet and delicious. It is, without a single doubt, the finest Rattlesnake Melon in existence to-day. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, at 75c per lb.

EXCEL.—Many growers claim that for shipping it is even better than Tom Watson. In appearance it strongly resembles the Watson, has a very thin, tough

rind, is uniformly large, averaging from 40 to 80 pounds, single melons frequently weighing 75 to 80 pounds. It is an unusual melon in that, although a grand shipper, it is also one that we can highly recommend for the private garden, the beautiful red meat being decidedly crisp, sweet and luscious, and solid to the center. Seeds are both black and white. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, 75c per pound.

WATSON.—(90 days). There has been no watermelon ever introduced that has sprung into popular favor so quickly as the Watson; it is the watermelon of today and for the future, as it possesses all the fine qualities of a perfect variety, both as to its productiveness, quality and for transportation to markets without damage; its size ranges from eighteen to twenty-four inches long by ten to twelve inches in diameter, and weighing from forty to fifty pounds. Color dark green, deep red flesh, which extends close to the rind; free from core, crisp, and of the finest quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots at 75c per lb.

KLECKLEY SWEET.—This melon is one of the most popular for home and nearby market. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, 75c per pound.

EVERETT'S

25c COLLECTION POSTPAID.

Everett's Special 25c 4-ounce Melon Collection—One ounce each of the following varieties mailed postpaid for 25 cents—one ounce each: Genuine Rattlesnake, Kleckley Sweet, Ice Cream or Peerless and Tom Watson.

\$1.00 COLLECTION.

One quarter pound each of the following: Genuine Rattlesnake, Kleckley Sweet, Ice Cream or Peerless and Watson.

Notice.—We reserve the right to substitute on any variety that may be exhausted, but will not change varieties otherwise.

MUSTARD

Plant for Early Spring Greens.

Culture.—Mustard can be grown on any good garden soil, producing leaves large enough to use from four to six weeks. Keep grass and weeds cleaned out. Sow thickly in drill 14 to 15 inches apart. Will furnish greens all through winter. One ounce seed to 200 feet of row; 5 to 6 pounds per acre.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid, 70c lb.

WHITE.—The dark green, smooth-leaved mustard. Mild and tender when young; grows quickly. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CHINESE BROAD LEAVED.—The leaves are twice as large as the White, and the stems more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing, and continues till frost. Pleasantly sweet and pungent. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid, 70c lb.

OKRA, or GUMBO

Culture.—This is a highly esteemed vegetable throughout the entire country. The seed pods are used in soups while young and tender, to which it imparts an aromatic flavor; they are also stewed and served with butter. Sow the seed late in spring, in very rich soil, in drills two feet apart, observing that the ground is warm, as if cold and moist the seeds will invariably rot. When the plants are up thin out to a foot apart.

WHITE VELVET.—This is the best of all Okra; pods are large, white and tender, which means its

quality can't be beat. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; postpaid. By express, 10-lb. lots, 35c lb.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH PODDED.—A distinct and valuable Okra. Its productiveness is something wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to its extreme height. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length, 8 or 9 inches. Very superior for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c, postpaid. By express, 10-lb. lots, 35c lb.

ONIONS

Culture.—For home use onion seed or sets should be planted in any good garden soil just as early as the ground can be worked to advantage in the spring. Ground should be thoroughly broken, well fertilized or manured and then worked down very fine, all trash, clods or grass roots being removed. The use of sets is absolutely unnecessary except as a matter of earliness. Where well shaped, long keeping, marketable onions are desired plant the seed instead of sets, as the seed makes much better onions in every respect. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; four or five pounds per acre. Sets vary considerably in size, but the average will run about one pound of sets to 100 feet of row. Onions from seed will mature in 100 to 140 days, according to variety; from sets in from 80 to 100 days.

Cover seed in clay or heavy soils about 1-2 inch; in sandy soils 1 inch. If weather and soil is dry firm the soil after planting; heavy or clay soils should not be firmed when wet. As soon as seed is well up begin a light surface cultivation and keep this up every week or ten days. Never let grass and weeds get a start, for young onion plants choked with weeds or grass die down in the "set" size and will have to be held over until the following fall. Cultivation (always shallow) should be kept up until bulbs are well formed and matured as indicated by the dying down or dropping over of the tops. When matured dig or plow up and store in a dry place, leaving tops on until you are ready to use or market them.

SOUTHPORT GLOBE ONIONS

On account of their beautiful shape, these onions always command a good price on Northern markets. They are heavy yielders, and as they make hard, firm bulbs, they are good keepers.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Fine shape; rich yellow color and a good keeper. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—A most attractive variety; beautiful shape and of a deep, rich red color. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The most generally grown and best-known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, but thick; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The skin is light yellow; the flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

SILVER SKIN OR WHITE PORTUGAL.—Grows to a good size; ripens early and evenly. Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; a good keeper. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

PRIZETAKER OR SPANISH KING.—This variety has become famous all over the world, not only for its enormous size, but for the beautifully formed and

attractive onions it produces, which frequently measure twelve to fifteen inches in circumference and from three to five pounds in weight; produces large onions same season. They are of a rich straw color and extremely mild and delicate in flavor; a single onion will make a dish for a small family; they are crisp and solid and a good keeping variety; highly recommended. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

BERMUDA ONIONS Genuine Teneriffe Grown Seed

Genuine Teneriffe Grown Seed

New crop of Bermuda Onion Seeds are ready for delivery from September 1st to 15th. Place your order now for delivery on arrival.

We are booking orders now for delivery of 1922 crop of "Genuine Teneriffe" grown Bermuda Onion Seed. We want you to try our Special Selected Stock. Can furnish them in original Tin Sealed Cans from Teneriffe Island if you buy in 25-lb. lots or more. No better seed can be had than our dependable stock.

Culture.—Large Onions From Seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hotbed or in the open ground later, and when the weather opens and the plants are the size of a goose quill, transplant 4 or 5 inches apart in 12 to 18 inch rows. Transplanting always increases the yield, sometimes doubles the yield. Five to six pounds will plant an acre.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA.—A beautiful crystal white with a decided waxy appearance. It is the earliest of the Bermuda varieties, and makes large flat onions; so mild and sweet that they can be eaten like an apple. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$2.50. Write for price when ready to buy.

BERMUDA WHITE.—Though called white, it is really a straw color. It is a standard variety and grown in Texas in very large quantities. It can be grown successfully both fall and spring. Make onions 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flattened in shape, but very thick, very mild and sweet. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00. Write for prices when ready to buy.

ONION SETS

FOR SPRING AND FALL PLANTING.

WHITE SILVER SKIN.—Resembling the pearls in every respect, except hardier and few days later. Postpaid, (1 lb.) 30c. By express, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25. Bushel price subject to change.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—One of the best yellow onions grown. Globe shape, good keepers and best quality. Postpaid, qt. 30c. By express, peck 90c; bushel \$3.00. Write for bushel price when ready to buy.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—Large size, of best quality, very desirable for dry onions. Good keepers. Postpaid, qt. 30c. By express, peck 90c; bushel \$3.00. Bushel price subject to change.

FOR FALL PLANTING ONLY.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—One of the best and most profitable varieties for fall planting. Is extra early, pure white, mild and delicate flavor. They grow large and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. Quart 30c; postpaid, By express, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—FOR DELIVERY IN FALL ONLY. Producing white onions in clusters from one bulb. Good keepers and fine quality. Postpaid, 25c lb. Not prepaid, 20c lb.

BERMUDA WHITE (YELLOW) SETS.—FOR DELIVERY IN FALL ONLY. See description given under heading of "Bermuda White Onion Seed." Postpaid, quart 30c. By express, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50. Bushel price subject to change.

SHALLOTS

EARLY SPRING GREEN ONIONS)

No home garden is complete without a few rows of multiplying shallots. Any good onion soil will produce shallots, but good rich soil is preferable, because this kind of soil will make larger and nicer shallots. The culture is about the same as other onions. They grow and multiply very rapidly. Stand a great deal more cold than other onions. Should be planted during August and September, and ready for table or market early in January to April. Can only supply these in fall from August to October 1st. Postpaid, 25c per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 20c per lb. Not prepaid, 100-lb. lots, 15c per lb.

PARSLEY

This well known vegetable is very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to powder and kept in bottles until needed.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—Our strain of this variety is one of the most beautiful ever grown, and is not only worthy of space in the vegetable garden, but the flower garden. The hotels demand this variety; therefore, the market gardeners through this section plant it exclusively. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PARSNIPS

Culture.—The parsnip does best in deep, rich, soil which should be sub-soiled, and the manure should be thoroughly decomposed. If you will prepare your soil in this manner and plant in early spring in drills 18 inches apart, covering about half an inch with light soil, this preparation with good cultivation, you should have fine roots.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN.—This is the variety most generally grown for either table use or stock feeding; it is of uniform growth, has a very smooth clean skin and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots 60c lb.

EVERETT'S SELECT PEAS

Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety in warm quick soil, prepared the fall before, plant in double rows six to eight inches apart and two and one-half to four feet between the double rows. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in maturity.

Large pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep and covered with only one or two inches of soil. When the plants are five or six inches high fill the trenches level with the surface. This will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth as first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches they will not germinate or grow well.

The wrinkled varieties are more sensitive to cold, wet weather than the smooth-seeded sorts, but are of superior quality.

The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.

ESCO EARLY PROLIFIC MARKET PEAS.—This is the earliest of all garden or English peas, and its productiveness with other fine qualities will commend it to all growers, large and small, home or market use. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.15; bushel \$8.00.

EARLIEST OF ALL OR ALASKA.—The pods are

of good size, about two and one-half to two and three-fourths inches long. Seed small, smooth and bluish green in color. This sort matures all of its crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.15 bushel \$8.00.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—The best very early dwarf pea. It combines the good qualities of American Wonder and Premium Gem peas. A most desirable early sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. By express, peck \$2.25; bushel \$8.50.

FIRST AND BEST.—This is the earliest and most even strain of first early white peas, maturing so well together that sometimes a single picking will secure the entire crop. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.15; bushel \$8.00.

GRADUS.—A very early, wrinkled pea. The pods are very large, about four and one-half inches long, very nearly as large as those of Telephone, uniformly well shaped, pointed, handsome and more attractive than those of the first earlies. The peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful light green color, which they retain after cooking. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50. Not prepaid, peck \$2.50; bushel \$9.00.

BLISS EVERBEARING—SECOND EARLY.—This variety has built its name and reputation and is worthy of all you can say about it. It continues to bear longer than any other variety grown for the same height, and will give you larger yield. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50. Not prepaid, peck \$2.50; buhel \$9.00.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Especially recommended for the home market. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50. Not prepaid, peck \$2.50; bushel \$9.00.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE.—The continued splendid result obtained by growers of this sort prove it to be the best main crop variety of tall-growing peas. Excellent quality has made it a favorite, productiveness has made it profitable. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 30c; quart 50. Not prepaid, peck \$2.75; bushel \$10.00.

MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR.—Without an equal for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced, boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; pint 25c; quart 40c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.00.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT.—Largely grown for late crop for home use and market; 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ pint 15c; quart 40c. Not prepaid, peck \$2.00 buhsel \$7.00.

PEPPER

The culture is the same as for eggplant, and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Sow seed early in hotbed or about middle of spring in open seed bed, the soil being light and warm. When three inches high transplant in rows about two and one-half feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. Guano hen dung or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high will undoubtedly increase the yield.

CHINESE GIANT.—An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes. When ripe they are a rich

glossy scarlet. Price potpaid. pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

PIMIENTO.—The fruit of this very productive sort are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of very fine flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

RUBY KING.—One of the most popular of the large varieties. The peppers are a beautiful bright ruby red color, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. Flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be sliced and served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed as mangoes. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.—A large pepper that ripens its fruits early and uniformly. The plants are vigorous and productive, yielding fine crops of large fruits, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing. The ripe fruits are bright crimson. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A strong, hot pepper, having long, slender, bright red pods about 4 inches long. Both the green and ripe peppers are used for pickling. Postpaid, pkt. 10; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

RED CHILL.—A late variety. The pods are bright rich red, about 2 inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

MIXED PEPPER.—A number of people like a few of different varieties for the same price. Just order a package of our mixed pepper. It contains all varieties. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; lb. \$3.00.

EVERETT'S POTATOES—SELECTED MAINE GROWN

All of our stocks are not only Aristook County, Maine, grown, but selected and inspected before shipment, to be absolutely sure they are free from Scab or any other injurious disease.

EARLY ROSE.—One of the oldest standard varieties grown—yet one of the best. Extra early rose-color kind—of best quality. Price peck 80c; bushel \$2.75; 10-peck bag, \$6.00. Subject to change. Write for prices in large quantities. Not prepaid.

RED BLISS POTATOES.—The most valuable variety for early market use. Very early, productive and a fine quality. Price peck 80c; bushel \$2.75; 10-peck bag about \$6.00. Write for prices in quantities. Not prepaid.

IRISH COEBLER POTATO.—This has proven to be one of the finest potatoes grown in this section and South. It is a heavy bearer and practically a sure cropper, round, meaty and smooth. Price, peck 75c; bushel \$2.70; 10-peck bags about \$5.50. Subject to change. Not prepaid.

EVERETT'S SEED SWEET POTATONS.

MARY HALL.—A medium early variety which is broadly known by everybody. Very sweet and exceedingly juicy and preferred by many to any other sort. Price, peck 75c; bushel \$2.00.

PORTO RICO.—Without doubt the finest variety grown. Producing large dark, rich yellow potatoes of the finest quality, and very productive. Price, about, peck 75c; bushel \$2.00.

Sweet Potato Plants.—Will be ready for shipment about April. Write us for prices when ready to buy.

PUMPKIN

KING OF THE MAMMOTH—JUMBO.—Fruits grow to enormous size, Salmon-orange skin; very thick, bright yellow flesh, which is fine-grained, tender and of excellent quality for pies. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$4.50.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW.—Fruits very large, with crooked neck. Color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5-lb. lots, 90c per lb.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—A pear-shaped pumpkin. It is of medium size and slightly ribbed. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SUGAR OR SWEET.—It is a small pumpkin bearing about ten inches in diameter. It has deep, orange-yellow skin and fine-grained flesh. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

LARGE YELLOW.—The pumpkin most extensively used for feeding stock; also used for making pie. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

RADISH

French-Grown Seed—Superior to All Others)

Culture.—The soil should be light, rich and finely pulverized. Their tenderness depends on the rapidity of their growth. Can be sown broadcast or in rows but thin out so as to allow them room to make root. Sow 1 ounce to 50 feet of row or 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

ROSY GEM (WHITE TIPPED SCARLET).—One of the most beautiful varieties grown, handsome shape, and the root tipped with white, market gardeners can put this variety on the market in 18 days from planting. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, 60c per lb.

SCARLET BUTTON.—A favorite early variety, round smooth bulb and deep scarlet skin. Very tender and crisp. Producing but few tops. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid 5 lb. lots 60c lb.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A rapid grower. Beautiful bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Crisp sweet and tender. Fine for forcing in frames and for the open ground. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65. Not prepaid 5 lb. lots 60c lb.

CRIMSON GIANT.—Grows quickly, and even when large remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor. Beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor is unsurpassed. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

"ESCO" SCARLET TURNIP RADISH.—Absolutely the finest, most uniform radish grown. We have this special strain grown for us, and it cannot be had from any other source than through us. Bright scarlet skin, very tender flesh, and will stand longer than any other variety. Tops very short. Will produce radish in 20 days by test. Price postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75. Not prepaid 5 lb. lots 65c lb.

SCARLET SHORT TOP, IMPROVED.—The tops are short and comparatively smooth, slender, uniform in shape, and a very attractive bright carmine red in color. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EARLY LONG WHITE ICICLE.—or Lady Finger. The finest early, pure white, long radish. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the latest and hardest long garden radishes, especially adapted for winter use. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—Similar to above, except round in shape. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SPINACH

Culture.—Our spinach seed cannot be surpassed by any. We import our stock from grower, and by this means we not only know the grade of seed we get, but that they are new crop, and you can be assured of a high germination when you buy from us. For winter greens its quality is unequalled; also for spring use. For spring use sow during January, February and March. It germinates well in cold weather; just so the ground is not frozen. Spinach is growing more popular every year throughout the South. Sow 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

ARAGON SPINACH.—This is a repeater to every market gardener who plants it. Produces large, thick leaves of dark green color. Postpaid oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 45c. Not prepaid, 10 lb. lots, or over, 35c per lb.

SAVOY LEAVED.—This sort is known also as Bloomsdale and as Norfolk Savoy Leaved. It is a very early variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Price postpaid, pkt 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 45c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots and over, 35s lb.

LONG STANDING.—Comparatively late in season but after reaching maturity it remains in condition for use much longer than most sorts. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 45c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots or over, 35c per lb.

NEW ZEALAND.—(*Tetragonia Expansa*). Unlike true spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality, and may be cut throughout the summer. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SALSIFY

Culture.—Sow in March or April in rich, light deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure; it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven Cultivate often to keep down weeds. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; eight pounds one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—A strong grower, with large, long white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

SQUASH

(Summer or Bush Squashes)

Culture.—Squash should never be planted until the ground gets warm and there is no danger of frost. Prepare your ground deeply, putting in plenty of well rotted manure in each hill, well worked into the soil. For the best varieties hills should be 3 to 4 feet each way. Put 8 to 10 seed to the hill, thinning out when tough leaves form to three of the strongest plants. Cover seed about 1 inch. One ounce of seed to 25 hills; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH OR PATTY-PAN.—This squash is earlier than any other variety of dwarf habit and very productive; grows in a bush form and occupies less room on the ground than any

other sort. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots or over, 75c per lb.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—This is of true bush growth, nearly as early as the Early White Bush and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges, Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots or over, 75c lb.

YELLOW SUMMER CROCKNECK SQUASH.—This is one of the most desirable of Summer Crockneck varieties. Fruits are small, bright orange-yellow color, and of rich, buttery flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots or over, 75c per lb.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROCKNECK.—The well-known variety of Crocknecks, producing fruits twice the size of the Yellow Summer and is very prolific. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots at 75c per lb.

BOSTON MARROW.—This is a favorite winter squash of the very best flavor and keeping quality Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

HUBBARD.—One of the best and most widely grown winter squashes. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

EVERETT'S HIGH-GRADE TOMATOES

Culture.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow in hotbeds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house and when they have made four leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that when set out on the open ground they will be strong and stocky; but do not allow the growth to be checked Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and trying this and the main stem to stakes.

SPARK'S EARLIANA.—(Bright Red). The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, of fine quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

CHARLES EARLY JEWEL.—(Bright Scarlet). Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

BONNIE BEST.—(Scarlet). As early as Earliana certainly not more than a day or two later—a vigorous grower, enormously prolific. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

EARLY DETROIT TOMATO.—This variety while recently introduced has proven itself to be one of the most profitable to all tomato growers for market Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

TRUCKERS' FAVORITE TOMATO.—This is surely the Truckers' Favorite among the pink sorts. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

JUNE PINK.—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continue to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

REDFIELD BEAUTY.—(Purple).—It comes early and always pleases. Always smooth and large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

MATCHLESS.—(Bright Red).—The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

RED ROCK.—The big red, solid, meaty tomato. Red Rock matures in from 110 to 115 days. It is extraordinary solid—hence the name of Red Rock. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots at \$200 per lb.

EARLY ACME.—(Purple).—Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are always round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

PONDEROSA.—Unquestionably the largest tomato grown. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal red, and on account of its compact structure, will keep longer than any other sort. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

GREATER BALTIMORE.—It is unsurpassed for slicing and canning. The fruits are bright deep scarlet, oval and very deep, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Not postpaid, 5 lb. lots \$2.00 lb.

DWARF CHAMPION.—This is sometimes sold as the "Tree Tomato." It is a second early or main crop, purplish pink variety. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE.—(Purplish Pink). An extra good, all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts except Coreless. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

THE STONE.—A first-class main crop; extra large, smooth variety of bright red color. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Not prepaid 5 lb. lots, \$2.00 lb.

JOHN BAER.—An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather; otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing equal to the Milans, the Purple Top Globes, Purple Top Strapleaved, Early Strapleaf White Globe and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop sow the early kinds in July and August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, and when well up thin out to prevent overcrowding. Rutabagas should be sown in July or early August and earthed up as they grow.

To Keep for Winter.—Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well-drained situation on which to pile the turnips, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected, they will keep far into the winter.

One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 2 pounds sows one acre in drills; 5 pounds one acre broadcast. Sow salad varieties 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—The most popular of all market turnips. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express, 5 lb. lots, 45c lb.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A favorite variety, resisting heat and cold. Can be sown later than other varieties with good results. Postpaid, pkt.

5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. Lb. 55c. By express, 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE.—The roots are of medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape, smooth skinned and of pale yellow color. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express, 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

Plant in July and August plenty of Everett's Purple Top Rutabaga and Yellow Aberdeen Turnips and have nice, fresh turnips all the winter, and cut the high cost of living. Don't wait too late to send us your order.

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED.—This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express 5 lb. lots, 45 per lb.

LONG WHITE COW-HORN.—A pure white variety with green top, growing in shape similar to a cow's horn. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. By express, 5 lb. lots, 65 per lb.

SOUTHERN SEVEN TOP.—In the Southern States it yields in the spring abundant salad for boiling with cured meats, and is only desirable for this purpose, as it forms no turnips. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express, 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—Sown for winter salad, yet if also makes small roots. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express, 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH STRAP LEAVED. This is the best and most popular variety for spring sowing. Extra early, pure white, flat form, of beautiful appearance; delicate, mild flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express, 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—This is a very popular variety. It is especially adapted for the Southern States. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express, 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

WHITE EGG.—Quick growing, egg shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

EARLY SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—This is one of the most beautifully formed varieties known. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

EVERETT'S MIXED TURNIP.—This includes some of all varieties of turnips, especially used for those planting small quantities and wanting turnips at different times. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

IMPROVED AMERICAN RUTABAGA

PURPLE TOP.—This is a magnificent Rutabaga, and we consider it the most profitable of Swyde Turnips, as well as the hardest, heaviest, best shape and most productive. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. By express 5 lb. lots, 45c per lb.

EVERETT'S SEED CORN

SOME FACTS ABOUT SEED CORN.

You know yourself that it is certainly a hard job to BREED and SELECT the right kind of seed corn. To begin with, you must have pure-bred stock, then it must be grown away from all other kinds, for it is very easily mixed. Probably it would not show up the first season, but it would the NEXT, regardless of HOW MUCH PAINS you took in the selecting.

We have taken special pains to see that the corn we sell will not only make what it is supposed to, but yield more than most any corn, for it has been bred up from good to better and from better to best. We are going to try and make it better every year—if this be possible. You want the corn that makes the largest yield per acre.

EVERETT'S CHAMPION PROLIFIC CORN.—The South's Most Prolific Corn." By tests and trials on many varieties "Everett's Champion Prolific" has proven superior in every case. Makes from 5 to 7 ears per stalk, and the grain fills out over the end of the ear, giving you absolutely no waste. Grains are beautiful, clear white, and makes the finest meal you ever saw. Stalks are tall and very stout, wind storms not blowing it down, and makes a fine silage variety. We will have the finest stock this season we have ever had, and hope to supply the demand for our customers this season; this we have never done before, for the demand has always exceeded our supply. Place your order early, so that we may be able to get yours to you when you need it.

PRICE—Everett's Champion Prolific Corn, postpaid, pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 40c. Not prepaid, peck, 85c; bushel \$2.75; 2 bushels, \$5.00.

MARLBORO PROLIFIC CORN.—A standard and very popular variety; preferred by many to the other varieties on account of size of ear, being some larger and producing from 2 to 5 ears per stalk. Price postpaid, quart 35c. By express, peck, 75c; bushel \$2.50; 2 bushels, \$4.50.

BACON'S OR HASTING'S PROLIFIC.—This variety is catalogued under many other names, but this is the original. It produces more to the acre than any other variety. Postpaid, quart 40c. By express, peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; 2 bushels \$4.50.

HICKORY KING CORN.—The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces! Postpaid, quart 35c. By express, peck 75c; bushel \$2.25; 2 bushels \$4.00.

"ESCO" GOLDEN DENT CORN.—This is one of the most reliable cropping varieties grown, as well as being large ears. Medium cob, deep grains and most beautiful clear color. Postpaid, quart 35c. By express peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50; 2 bushels, \$4.50.

"ESCO" EARLY WHITE DENT.—We recommend this variety for early maturing white corn. Large-eared, deep grain, perfectly white and maturing from 100 to 110 days. Postpaid, quart 35c. By express, peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.00; 2 bushels, \$3.50.

REIDS'S YELLOW DENT.—One of the most popular corns for the Southern States. Color deep yellow, with lighter cob. Grain very deep, closely packed; butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Price, postpaid, quart 35c. By express, peck 75c; bushel, \$2.00; 2 bushels, \$3.50.

SOUTHERN WHITE SNOWFLAKE.—This is one of the most valuable field varieties. Makes a very large yield, and when ground makes the finest meal. It is also a fine roasting ear variety; very early, quick growing, large eared. Matures in 100 days. Price, postpaid, pkt. 10c; quart 40c. By express, peck 75c; bushel \$2.25; 2 bushels \$4.00.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.—For planting late, after wheat, oats, rye, etc., are cut off. Practically a drought-proof corn, if you can get enough moisture to give germination. For corn plant in June. For heavy yield of forage plant in April or May. Stalks 10 to 15 feet high; leaves 4 to 6 feet long. Postpaid, quart 40c. By express, peck 75c; bushel \$2.50.

NOTE PRICES ON PECK AND BUSHEL LOTS ARE NOT PREPAID. If wanted by parcel post, add postage.

POP CORN

Will produce more forage per acre than any variety of field corn, as well as grains being very valuable for poultry feed and popping purposes. Sow very thick

with Velvet Beans or Cow Peas for hay, and it will certainly produce well.

SMALL WHITE RICE.—Small, deep grain, clear white, very flinty, and large yielder. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00. By express, 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Larger grain than the White Rice and color is bright golden. Price postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. By express, 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

BUILD UP YOUR SOIL

Most farmers are neglecting this great and important duty you owe your land.

LIKE MONEY IN THE BANK

If you don't put something into your soil to build it up you can't hope to get much out of it.

CUT YOUR FERTILIZER BILL.

By planting Dean's O-TOO-TAN soy beans, the greatest soil builder the world has ever known. One plant of these wonderful beans will put ten times more bacteria in your soil than any other legume known to the present age.

Plant them in every foot of your corn land. They positively will not climb on your corn and you will average ten bushels more corn per acre than you would without them, besides adding hundreds of dollars in value to your land. It only requires about 3 to 4 lbs. to seed an acre in corn. A FARMER POSITIVELY CANNOT AFFORD NOT TO PLANT THEM.

TO THE COTTON GROWER:

Some of you have doubtless been growing cotton longer than we have been in business, and we are not presuming to dictate to you in any way. Neither are we presuming to tell you not to raise cotton. We want to see you raise cotton—the world must have it—but let us suggest that you plan your crops in a business-like manner by setting aside so much of your land for each particular thing. We want to see every farmer in the Southland grow all the corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, potatoes, peanuts, peas, beans, meat, syrup, vegetables, poultry, eggs and butter on his farm that is necessary to run his farm and all of his tenants, and then have some of every one of the above mentioned, and possibly many other products, to sell. Then plant cotton.

Then if cotton is not bringing a fair price above the cost to produce it, you won't have to sell until you get good and ready. It is almost a sure thing that the market price won't be below cost of production on all the above named articles when you are ready to sell. Then you have the privilege of selling whichever one is bringing the best price at the time, and you can then demand a fair price for your cotton.

Now, let us suggest the importance of good seed and preparation of your land for all crops. First, it is vitally important that you have the BEST and PUREST types of new, fresh seed that it is possible to obtain. Discard all the old, worn-out and run-down seed you have been planting for years, and get new, fresh stock of pure strains.

Second: Prepare your land just as though you were going to plant a small Prize Patch. If you can grow two bales of cotton on a Prize Patch, acre, or a hundred bushels of corn on a Prize Patch acre, why not prepare the entire crop the same way and reduce the number of acres, thereby saving a considerable amount of extra labor cost and work for yourselves, and at the same time double your production? In other words, you can make one acre of land produce what two, and in most cases, what three acres have produced in the past, and you know it costs twice as much to plow two acres as it does one. This can be done by building up your lands to the highest state possible, by planting legumes to feed and build up the soil. In conclusion, let us say there is nothing known as a soil builder that can equal our DEAN'S O-TOO-TAN SOY BEAN, the greatest of all the legumes.

EVERETT'S CLEVELAND BIG BOLL COTTON

The Record Bearing Variety.

Our special strain of WANNAMAKER'S PEDI-

GREED CLEVELAND BIG BOLL COTTON is the most universally popular, and is without doubt the best early maturing big boll cotton ever developed up to the present time, and will come nearer meeting all requirements under boll weevil conditions.

It makes a medium size stalk, has strong sturdy branches. It fruits heavily and begins early. It is easy to pick and does not fall out. Lints about 38 to 40 per cent. The lint is of good length, averaging a fraction over an inch.

Discard your old seed and order some of our new, fresh, pure strain of **PEDIGREED CLEVELAND BIG BOLL**, re-cleaned seed, grown in a high altitude which will insure you of an early crop. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00. Not prepaid, bushel \$1.75; 5 bushel lots, \$1.60 per bushel; 10 bushel lots, \$1.50 per bushel; 100 bushel lots, \$1.40 per bushel.

RUCKER'S EARLY BIG BOLL.—In the northern part of Georgia where the season for growing cotton is very short, the farmers have had great difficulties in getting the big boll type of cotton to mature and open before frost. Some years ago Mr. Rucker began breeding the very earliest types with the best types of big boll varieties, and has at last realized his ambition to have a very early variety of Big Boll 5-lock cotton that will mature in the short season sections, and now since the boll weevil has infested practically the entire belt, this cotton has become very popular in every section wherever it has been grown on account of its earliness and heavy yielding ability under adverse and boll weevil conditions. It has very strong vigorous stalk. Limbs put out close to the ground. Begins putting on fruit very early and continues throughout the season. Boll very large and round, opens fast, is easily picked and does not blow out easily. The staple averages one inch or a little more. The texture is very fine and lints about 40 per cent. Supply is limited. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, bushel, \$1.75; 5 bushel lots, \$1.60; 10 bushel lots \$1.50; 100 bushel lots, \$1.40 per bushel.

BROWN'S NUMBER FOUR.—At the very first appearance of the boll weevil in Texas, Mr. Brown immediately set out to produce a cotton that would combine all the good qualities of his No. 1 and to mature earlier. After several years' breeding, he offers his latest development in Brown's No. 4, his own ideal. Larger, strong, vigorous stalk. Limbs out close to ground. Fruits heavily with large bolls from bottom to top. Foliage rather light and open. Lints 40 to 42 per cent. Length of staple, one inch, and is of excellent quality. All seeds are ginned on Mr. Brown's own private gins, and you are absolutely sure to get the original and pure Brown's No. 4 from us. Thousands of satisfied farmers are planting it. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, bushel \$1.75; 5-bushel lots, \$1.60; 10-bushel lots, \$1.50; 100-bushel lots, \$1.40 per bushel.

—DON'T WAIT TOO LATE—ORDER NOW.

KING'S IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY.—This is considered by all the earliest variety of cotton grown, and is extensively grown in the northern or short season district of the cotton belt, and under present boll weevil conditions it is gaining in popularity over a considerable part of the cotton belt on account of its earliness and prolificness. The bolls are small, and it is a four-lock type, lints about 35 to 37 per cent, and staple about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Stalk is medium size. Foliage very light and open, thereby causing the bolls to mature and open very quickly. Our seed sown of this is grown in the extreme northern part of North Carolina, and is all re-cleaned seed, packed in 100-lb. bags. From the inquiries we are now having about this, the earliest of all cottons, we anticipate a very heavy demand for this seed. Get your order in early. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, bushel \$1.75; 5-bushel lots, \$1.60; 10-bushel lots, \$1.50; 100-bushel lots, \$1.40 per bushel.

COOKE'S BIG BOLL.—One of the best standard old line varieties, similar to Cleveland Big-Boll. It is a 5-lock type, large bolls, fruits heavily. Staples $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch. Lints about 38 per cent. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, bushel \$1.75; 5-bushel lots, \$1.60 per bushel.

UPLAND LONG STAPLE COTTON.—Various test on these staple cottons shows they will produce just as much as short staple cottons, but are not quite so early varieties. The staple usually bring from 2 to

3 times as much as the short staple cotton. We expect to have a limited amount of several of the best and leading varieties of long staple seed for sale this season, and will be glad to quote you special prices by letter on any amount you may need of the following varieties: **MEADE'S** and **WEBBER'S** No. 49. Prices will average, we think now, around \$5.00 per bushel for these celebrated varieties of Long Staple.

EVERETT'S HIGH-GRADE CLOVER SEED.

For Preparation of Ground and Seeding.—See Full Description Given Under "GRASSES"—This is complete.

ALFAIFA.—The Most Profitable Crop—Yields 4 to 5 Cuttings a Year. For successful results with Alfalfa it should be sown, however, on reasonably good land, and the soil given thorough preparation and well limed. These conditions are absolutely necessary for success with this crop. The spring seeding of Alfalfa, while quite generally practiced, is not considered as good as the fall seeding. It can be satisfactorily sown during March or April, but is more largely sown during August and September.

Our tests and experiments with Alfalfa show conclusively that American-grown seed is very much better than the imported seed. In fact, we do not recommend the seed of the Turkestan Alfalfa at all. We would recommend to our customers to always obtain the American-grown seed, which we offer. After Alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top price. It is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa with thorough preparation than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation. Alfalfa will do well on any good loam soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared. A heavy application of lime is usually considered of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of Alfalfa using from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre. It is preferable to sow Alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant and will give best results on soils of this character.

Best Time and Methods of Seeding.—Alfalfa can be advantageously sown in this section in the spring, any time during March or April. Further South earlier seedings are advisable. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding will furnish one or two good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and from seed sown either in the fall or spring the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this stage of development. Cutting thickens Alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth, and it not only makes a better quality hay, but causes it to stool out later, thus thickening the root growth and improving the stooling-out properties. The seed is usually sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. When sown in the fall, August and September are the best months for seeding. A firm seed bed is of first importance. For full information in regards to preparation in this connection we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed."

Our "Esco" Brand Alfalfa Seed is all American-grown and of best quality obtainable, testing high percentages, both of germination and purity, and it is also entirely free from dodder. We do not sell or recommend the cheap imported Turkestan Alfalfa at any price. Price, postpaid, lb. 40c. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 100-lb. lots, 23c per lb. Price change. Write for prevailing price when ready to buy.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—This is an annual, very hardy and, to our opinion, one of the most valuable clovers grown. Less trouble to sow and the easiest to grow. Farmers should plant every available spot in crimson clover. Your corn and cotton field should be sown at last plowing. Can be sown on most any kind of soil, and one of the greatest plants for the rebuilding of your land. Crimson Clover plowed under is equal to an application of manure. Sow 15 pounds per acre, and the Cyclone Seeder is a very

inexpensive and valuable machine. Postpaid, lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 15c per lb. 100 lbs. \$12.00. Subject to change. Write for price when ready to buy.

SWEET CLOVER.—(White Blossom). One of the most valuable qualities of Sweet Clover is its ability to improve the quality of soil which it is sown on. This is accomplished by the large root extending below the usual depth of plowings, breaking it thoroughly and decaying rapidly, and adds a large amount of humus to that portion. It thrives in all parts of the South—thriving under most any conditions. Do not plant it on fresh-plowed ground, but on well-packed ground, and use disc harrow or spring-tooth harrow when planting. Sow 15 lbs. per acre, in February, March and April. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 15c per lb.; 100 lbs. 12c per lb. Write for price on large quantities.

RED CLOVER.—(Trifolium Pratense). Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. Red Clover will yield crops from two to three years from one seeding and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give large yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and eight lbs. of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also the addition of six lbs. of Herd's Grass or Red Top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn. Price, postpaid, lb. 45c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 35c per lb.; 100 lbs. 30c per lb. Subject to change. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Price on Grass and Clover Seeds Fluctuate.—The price named are those ruling at the time this catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the time order is received.

SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER.—For the Southern State this is a most valuable soil-improving and winter grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year round pasturage. It is also well adapted for use in regular pasturages, and will give a considerable increase in the quantity of pasturage just at a time when it is most appreciated. The plant matures its seed early in the spring, and produces seed abundantly after the first year, and no reseedling is necessary, unless the clover has been pastured so closely as to prevent it from maturing seed. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda Grass. Burr Clover produces its seed in slender, prickly pods, which come spirally wound up into a ball or boll.

Treatment of Seed for Planting.—So many people have trouble in securing a stand. You can have a success by the following method, which has been tried out by experiment stations all over the country and by ourselves. Have two pails of water, or tubs of water, one cold or cool water, the other hot or scalding water. First dip or soak your seed in the cold water for one hour or more; then transfer to the hot water, allowing it to remain only one minute; then put back in the cold water and let it remain about 20 minutes. This restores the inoculation which is taken out of the Burr when first put in the cold water. After this spread in the shade, allowing it to dry so that you can sow it. For best results plant last of August and September.

Southern Spotted Leaf Seed in Burr.—Postpaid, lb. 25c. Not prepaid, lb. 15c 40 to 50 lbs. should be planted to acre. Write for our special price in large quantities.

WHITE CLOVER.—This clover does well in the

Central South. Most all permanent lawn and pasture mixtures contain some White Clover, and by itself makes good grazing for cattle and sheep. It is perennial, with rather uncertain habits of growth, sometimes covering the ground with a thick mat of vigorous plants and sometimes lies comparatively dormant, so it should be seeded into sod or mixed with other clover or grasses. It succeeds best on moist ground or during a wet season. If sown by itself use 10 pounds per acre, or half that amount when put in with other clovers or grasses. Best grade seed 70c per lb. postpaid. Write for prices on large quantities

ALSIKE CLOVER.—(Trifolium Hybridum). Alsike Clover grows thicker and finer than Red Clover, making better hay and more hardier, resisting extremes in hot and drought, also severe cold weather. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light uplands, loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. Its popularity is growing every year. Seed are smaller than Red and does not take as much to seed an acre. Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre by itself, or with Red Clover 3 pounds Alsike and 8 pounds Red Clover per acre. Price postpaid, lb. 45c. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 100 lbs. 30c per lb. Write for prices on large quantities.

JAPAN CLOVER.—(Lespedeza). Once started, soon making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasturage, relished by all stock. It succeeds throughout the Southern States, even in barren lands and hills and broom sage; also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of it with Red Top or Herd's Grass furnishes excellent grazing. Japan Clover spreads very freely, but is easily killed out by cultivation, and is not a pest. Sow in old pastures and broom sage without any cultivation, and it will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where other grasses and clovers fail. We recommend Japan Clover. Do not graze too early first season, but allow the seed to mature and fall. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre, or with Red Top at rate of 10 pounds Japan and 8 pounds Red Top. Price by mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$25.00

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

Canada Field Peas, sown early with oats, usually make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious spring forage crops that can be put in; but they should be sown early in February or not later than middle of March for the best results. The earlier they are put in the better. Under favorable circumstances Canada Field Peas will yield more nutritious forage to the acre than any similar crop than can be seeded in the spring, and they make a complete food, feeding grain unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed on oat-pea hay. Sow in January, February or earlier in March, at the rate of one bushel per acre, with one and a half bushels of rust-proof or spring oats. Postpaid, lb. 25c. By express, 10-lb. lots 12c per lb.; 100 lbs. at 10c per lb. Write for price on large quantities.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

The demand for "Essex Rape" is becoming greater every year. Planters are just finding out it is a forage plant of such great value. It is of rapid growth and yield from 15 to 20 tons per acre and affords the finest pasture for hogs and cattle of all kinds. It makes an excellent salad for table use, and the market gardeners plant exclusively for this purpose. Pound, 25c, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. at 15c per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 12c lb. Price subject to change.

EVERETT'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS SEED.

Seeding Grasses and Clover Seed.

The best time in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of April. A good, firm seed-bed is of prime importance, and to secure this the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time

previous to seeding if possible. It should then be harrowed and reharrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth, the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon or Cyclone Broadcast Seed Sowers, and then cover by rolling, or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is however, preferable, as it firms the soils and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of half an inch deep. Our standard Bone Meal is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as they are immediate and also lasting in their effect.

Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown with spring oats or other grain crops in the spring, but when sown in this way, the oats or other grain should not be sown as thickly as ordinarily, and it is better to cut the grain crops before they are fully matured in order to give grass crops full chance for development.

Sowing Grass and Clover Seeds in the Spring on Grain Which Was Sown Last Fall.—Grass and clover seeds can be satisfactorily sown in the spring on fall-sown grain crops, and the grain crops are materially benefited by the preparation necessary for covering the grass seed. The best method is to run a harrow over the wheat, oats or other grain crop, then sow the seed, and then run the harrow crosswise over the field, so as to give slight covering. This harrowing and cross-harrowing does not injure the grain crops, but really benefits them, acting as a cultivation for these crops. A good, firm seed-bed is also secured for the grass and clover seeds. A top dressing of 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer to the acre can be applied at the same time the grass is sown very beneficially.

Fall seeding of Grass and Clover Seeds. September is the best month for seeding grasses and clover in the fall, although they can be safely put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further South.

"ESCO" EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

Will Give you a Permanent Lawn the entire year, with the proper attention and seeding.

Sowing the Seeds.—Thick seeding always gives best results. Lawn grass seed should be sown after the soil is raked fine at the rate of 80 to 100 pounds to the acre, or, for small yards, one pound for every 300 square feet (12x25). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by batting down with the back of a spade.

Our mixture contains only the grasses best tried out and proven to be the best. Great trouble has been had in getting the right kind of grasses to stand green all the year round. This mixture has been proven to be the best by test, here in Atlanta, on lawns where most other grasses have died after one season. Price postpaid, lb. 45c; 4 lbs. 40c lb. By express, 10 lbs. 38c lb.; 100 lbs. 35c per pound.

BERMUDA GRASS.—While looked upon by many as a pest, it is really one of our most valuable grass plants for the South, and in the lower South especially. It is the only sure pasture grass for sandy soils; grows on all kinds of soil from heaviest clay to the lightest sand and furnishes abundant pasture. No other grass will give you so great returns with as little fertilizer and care, and Bermuda withstands drought and scorching summer sun better than any other variety. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds per acre between March 1st and June 1st. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold. Under favorable conditions it requires from 20 to 30 days to germinate. Postpaid, lb. 75c; 5 lbs. 70c lb. By express, 10 lbs. 65c lb.; 100 lbs. 60c lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the richest and most nutritious of pasture grasses, and should be largely used in all pasture mixtures, except on very light or sandy soils. For

fall, winter and spring it makes the very best of pasturage, and mixed with other grasses, like Herd's Grass or Red Top and Meadow Fescue, will give an excellent all-the-year-round pasturage. Kentucky Blue Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall. It grows rather slowly at first, but soon forms a compact turf, making a fine permanent pasturage when once established. A thick well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered an ideal pasturage, both for nutritious qualities and yield. Blue Grass being a little slower to become well set than other grasses, it is also a good plan to sow some Perennial Rye Grass with it when sowing in the fall. It should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Postpaid, lb. 60c; 5 lbs. 55c lb. By express, 10 lbs. 50c lb.; 100 lbs. 48c per lb.

PERENNIAL (OR ENGLISH RYE).—A quick-growing very early maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick leafy sod will give the most satisfactory results. When sown by itself, sow 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. Fall seeding, however, gives best results. Postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 25c lb. By express, 10 lbs. 20c lb. 100 lbs. 17c per lb.

TIMOTHY.—A hay grass suitable only for the northern part of the South, especially hill and mountain districts. It does not make such good pasturage but the hay crop is great where it is well adapted, on clay or heavy loams, lowlands or in mountain districts, although it will do well on any good, stiff, loamy soil provided moisture is abundant. "Red Top or Herd's Grass" and "Meadow Fescue" mature at the same time as Timothy and do well in mixture with Timothy. They will increase the yield of hay and will largely increase the yield and value of pasturage. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 20c lb. By express, 10 lbs. 18c lb.; 100 lbs. 15c lb.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS.—The Blue Grass of the Atlantic Coast. It is well adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and lowground and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. While it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring and matures its crops at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads and will gradually supplant other grasses. Red Top or Herd's Grass is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or land likely to wash. Our fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with Timothy, sow 6 pounds of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 pounds of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. Postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. 40c lb. By express, 10 lbs. 35c lb.; 100 lbs. 32c lb. Subject to change. Write for prices in quantity.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.—Recommended principally for fall planting, but can also be planted in the spring. When sown in the fall, this variety matures very early in latter May, and two or three more cuttings can be made that summer and fall. It is one of the quickest growing of all grasses, has very tender stalks and leaves, and, in addition, abundant growth. This grass is an annual, so never becomes a pest. Many plant this grass by itself, but it is also very valuable when planted in mixtures. In Bermuda and other lawns it is valuable during the winter. Postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 25c lb. By express 10 lbs. 20c lb.; 100 lbs. 18c per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.—(Also called Evergreen Grass). One of the most valuable grasses for the South. Early maturing, large yielding and valuable in combination with orchard grass both for hay and grazing. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing

until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. It ripens at the same time as orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loam uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. When sown by itself sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.), Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.), Orchard Grass and 8 pounds Red Clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. 45c lb. By express, 10 lbs. 40c lb. 100 lbs. 38c per lb.

ORCHARD GRASS.—(*Dactylis Glomerata*). Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. Usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is also exceedingly adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in shady situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soil that are not saturated with water. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring; should any bare spots appear in the field, an occasional top dressing of manure during the winter or ground bone or fertilizer early in the spring will fully maintain its productiveness. Orchard Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall, although it is best sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, or if sown with Red Clover $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. of clover are the quantities usually sown. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combination with that grass. Postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. 35c lb. By express, 10 lbs. 30c lb.; 100 lbs. 25c per lb. The price subject to change

SUDAN GRASS.—The Sensational New Forage Crop. It is proving a remarkable success wherever it has been sown, and is destined to become one of the standard summer grass and forage crops. Sudan Grass will produce two or three good cuttings each season, and cures up splendidly, making a most nutritious and desirable forage or hay crop. We strongly recommend liberal seeding of this grass everywhere that a summer forage or grass crop is desired. It is unquestionably a great hay-producing crop, both in quality and yield

Sowing the Seed.—The seed should not be sown until the ground and weather becomes warm, in this section not earlier than the first of May. Can be sown either in drills from 18 inches to 2 feet apart at the rate of about 10 lbs. per acre, and cultivated, or can be broadcast or drilled thickly at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. The hay should be cut as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cuttings are specially advisable where more cutting per season are expected. Sudan Grass stools out thickly after the first cutting, and makes a thicker growth for the second and third cutting than for the first cutting. Sudan Grass is an annual, and requires to be sown each season. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 15c; lb. By express, 10 lbs. 12c lb.; 50 lbs. 10c lb.; 100 lbs. 8c per lb.

Feed Your Ground and It Will Feed You.—Plant O-TOO-TAN SOY BEANS the most wonderful soil-builder ever known in the way of a legume.

CARPET GRASS or (PASPALUM PLATY-CAULE)

This grass grows tenaciously in any sandy soil. Excellent for lawn or pasture purposes on the Gulf Coast and all sandy land and grows equally as well on clay uplands. Green all the year in lower Gulf States. It stools heavily and parent stalk in nineteen months will spread several feet in circumference. Blades are wide and give fine foliage, and when well set forms a thick green carpet that cannot be uprooted by any amount of grazing. In the Gulf Coast country the grass known as carpet grass has for a number of years been attracting considerable

attention for use upon lawns. It has a habit of growth very similar to Bermuda grass and under same conditions it thrives and maintains itself to even a greater extent than does the Bermuda grass. This grass is easily eradicated and one year's cultivation of the turf in any other crop will entirely eradicate it. Sow in spring February to April; fall August to October, 5 to 10 lbs. mixed with sand for hand sowing will set an acre. Price by mail postpaid, pound 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$31.00.

EVERETT'S PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE.—

For Low and Moist Lands. For several years the Agricultural College and County Agents have been working to produce a better all year round permanent pasture and after hundreds of test of all known grasses, have arrived at a formula, which has proven by actual test to be the best permanent pasture mixture for low and moist lands ever produced in Georgia and is generally recommended for the entire South. Have your land thoroughly prepared and fertilized. See our instructions on preparing land and seeding of grasses and clover. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Can be sown in early fall, altho we advise sowing in early spring from February first to April for best results. Price by mail postpaid, pound 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75. Not prepaid 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00

DALLAS GRASS or (PASPALUM DILATATUM).

Very little was known of this splendid grass until a few years ago when the large cattle and dairying interests, in connection with our Agricultural college at Athens, Ga. begun to experiment to find out just what are the best grazing and permanent grasses for the South, and they now recommend Dallas grass very highly, and especially so in permanent pasture mixtures for low lands. It is generally recommended for the entire cotton belt. It may be cut two or three times a year and makes splendid green feed and hay. It increases very rapidly. It stands close grazing. Trampling and grazing seems to do it good and it is not injured by frost. It is very hardy and thrives best on a heavy and somewhat moist soil. It is a perennial and starts early in spring and makes continuous growth till frost. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall. Can be sown in early fall altho we recommend sowing it in this section in early spring, about February first to April 1st. Sow 6 to 10 lbs. on well prepared land. Price by mail postpaid, 50c per pound; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.00. Not prepaid 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$36.00.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER A Very Inexpensive and Valuable Sower.

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly even, and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operators, but directly and evenly to the lands. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnips and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust and fertilizer to advantage.

One operator can easily sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; Timothy, 15 feet; Alfalfa seed 20 feet; Wheat, 25 feet; Millet, 18 feet; Oats, 18 feet; You can see by the above how much time you can save. Price of Cyclone, Weight, 5 pounds postpaid \$2.50.

THE BEST SEED OATS.

Oats sown in the spring should be put in just as soon as practicable, for best results, and should be sown thicker than fall seeding. Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats, still remain very popular; also the Fulghum is gaining in popularity each year on account of it producing much larger stalks than the Burt, and is almost as early. Plant from three to four bushels per acre for spring oats; do not stool out as much as fall oats

BURT OR NINETY-DAY OATS.—Write for prices.

FULGHUM OATS.—One of the most popular and best oats for spring or fall seeding. Not five days later than the Burt, and much heavier stalk and heads. Absolutely rust-proof, and ten days earlier than the Appler or Bancroft. No oats will give you better results than the "Fulghum". Price, bushel \$1.10; 5-bushel lots, \$1.00 bushel. Write for special quotation on quantity orders.

APPLER OATS.—The Appler oat is equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and the fall, but when in the spring should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing oat, bunchy heads, heavy grain and has proven to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof oats for the South. Price, bushel \$1.10; 5-bushel lots \$1.00 bushel. Special price quoted at any time on request.

BANCROFT OATS.—Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats last year proved to be one of the best and largest yielding and surest cropping of spring oats. It matures in about ninety-five days, and is a very superior variety both in yield and in appearance of grain. We recommend them to our customers, believing that they will become one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time. Price, bushel \$1.10; 5-bushel lots, \$1.00 bushel. Write for prices when ready to buy.

RYE.

One of the finest land improvers as well as a valuable winter and spring grazing. You can't plant too much Rye on your farm. Write us this fall for our lowest prices. Present prices are:

GEORGIA RYE.—Price, peck \$1.00; bushel \$2.50, not prepaid.

ABRUZZI RYE.—Gives you grazing ten days earlier than the Georgia and more of it. Price, peck \$1.00 bushel \$3.00. Write for prices this fall.

SEED WHEAT.

We sell thousands of bushels of wheat each year of the best and most improved varieties. Our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their superior quality. In August we issue a descriptive list giving prices of all wheat and other fall seeds, which we will take pleasure in mailing anyone upon request. Our leading varieties of smooth head wheat are LEAP'S PROLIFIC, BLUE STEM and RED MAY, and Bearded, FULCASTER Write us.

Pure Seeds.—It pays to buy the best when buying Seeds. Insure your crop with ESCO Brand Seeds. Ask your neighbor who has tried EVERETT'S SEEDS

SORGHUMS AND FORAGE PLANTS.

Cane or Sorghum is planted very extensively, not only for feed, but for syrup. You can plant Sorghum and Cow Peas for hay and raise all the ruffage you can use. Early Amber and Early Orange are planted for forage. The Early Amber generally preferred. The "Early Orange" Red Top and Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane" being planted for syrup.

Prices Fluctuate.—Write us for prices when ready to buy, for the market changes so we cannot name prices on field seed that will hold good. If you are in a hurry for your seed and have not time to write for prices, send it on to us at the prices named below and we will give you the benefit of the best price we have and send you money's worth.

EARLY AMBER.—Furnishes a large yield of the most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured. Two and three cuttings can be made a season, and each time it stools out thicker than before. Planted for forage most altogether, and generally with "cow peas" or "velvet beans," which makes the quality better for it holds up the vines. Sow broadcast for forage, from three pecks to a bushel per acre. By express peck 75c; bushel \$2.00. Write for prices on large quantities.

EARLY ORANGE CANE SEED.—About ten days later than the Early Amber. It is extra fine quality and very desirable for syrups or forage. By express, peck 75c; bushel \$2.00. Write for price on larger quantities.

RED-TOP SORGHUM.—This is a very fine variety, maturing about the same time as Orange. Used extensively for forage and making syrup. By express peck 75c; bushel \$2.00. Write for prices on large quantities.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE.—This variety has proven to be the most valuable for syrup, making more per acre and much finer quality than the regular sorghum varieties. The syrup is a clear color, thinner and sweeter than other sorghum and a very mild flavor. Plant 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Price postpaid, lb. 20c; 5-lb. 75c. By express, 10-lb lots, 10c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$5.00. Write for special prices on large quantities.

FETERITA—A GREAT DROUGHT RESISTER.—This is another very fine forage crop, and especially recommended for sections where they are subject to drought. The grain of Feterita is like that of Milo, but is pure white, also larger and softer. Feterita branches out, and one stalk will make as high as 8 to 10 heads, each being full of seed, which is very valuable for poultry feed. Postpaid, 20c lb; 5 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, About 10c per lb. in 100 lb. lots.

KAFFIR CORN—"GREAT FORAGE PLANT".—One of the best forage plants grown, and considered by all who ever planted it to be of the highest quality. A tremendous producer of seeds and is very valuable to poultry. Sow broadcast or in hill. Postpaid, lb. 20c lb.; 5 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, About 10c per lb.; in 100 lb. lots.

MIL MAIZE (YELLOW).—This makes a succulent growth of forage, nutritious and very fine for milk producing qualities. If desired for green feed, can be cut 2 to 3 times or cured for hay like sorghum. Postpaid, 20c lb.; 5 lbs. 90c. Not prepaid, about 10c per lb. in 100 lb. lots.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very profitable. It furnishes food for your bees and also makes a fine poultry feed. Very valuable as a smothering crop. It also improves your land. Postpaid, 20c lb. By express, 10 lb. lots 10c lb. Write for market prices on larger quantities.

TEOSINTE

A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding, Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend to our customers who have not done so to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green feed for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweet sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is 2 or 3 feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre in drills 3 1/4 to 4 feet apart. Postpaid, oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$4.00. Write for prices in large quantities.

MILLET

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay. It can be sown at any time from

the middle of May until the end of July. It matures its crop in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Our Southern-grown German Millet makes much better growth than Western-grown seed.

Sowing German Millet with cow peas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. Sown in this way, it should be sown with some quick-maturing variety of cow peas, such as Whippoorwill or New Era, and should be sown at the rate of about three-quarters of a bushel of millet and one bushel of cow peas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time the millet is ready to cut for hay, regardless of the maturity of the cow peas. Sown together in this way, they make a much larger yield than either crop alone, and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed. By express, peck 75c; bushel \$2.25. Write for special prices in large lots.

PEARL, OR CAT-TAIL MILLET.—(Pencilaria). One of the best and the most nutritious of continuous-cutting green forage plants and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way 3 or 4 times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart. Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. Postpaid, lb. 25c. By express 10 lb. lots 18c lb.; 100 lbs. at 15c per lb.

UPLAND RICE

You can grow rice just as easily on upland as on the flooded lowland. Any ground having a reasonable amount of moisture will produce a good crop. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 inches apart and the hills just far enough so it can be hoed. Plant as early in April as you can. Furrows are open and the seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 to 20 seed in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until the rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe. Requires about 3 bushels of 44 lbs. (or 132 lbs.) to sow an acre. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 17c per lb. 100 lbs. 15c per lb.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUN- FLOWER

The largest and best variety to grow. Produces much larger yield per acre than any other sort under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre and very often still larger yields are made. No better food grown for poultry, and the seed very useful in other ways. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 20c. By express, 15c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$9.00

CHUFAS

The Greatest Hog Feed.

Very few people realize the actual value of Chufas as a crop to plant for your hogs. With the increasing interest of hog raising through the South, we hope to see the day when thousands of acres will be planted. Plant from April to June at the rate of 1½ pecks to the acre, dropping the nuts in rows 2½ feet apart, covering about two inches. Cultivate same as peanuts. Crop generally matures about September 1st, and can be left in ground for hogs to harvest when ready to fatten. Place your order early. By express, peck \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.00. Write for price on large quantities.

PEANUTS

WHITE SPANISH PEANUTS.—The most popular and best variety for planting in the South—and in some section two crops can be grown. The tops make fine hay and the nuts are very prolific, and for feeding nothing is more valuable. One of the greatest things to fatten your hogs on. They are very easy, in fact no trouble, to gather, for they stick to the vine when you pull it up. The Spanish has the finest flavor of all, and you will always find them full. Postpaid lb. 20c; 5 bs. 75c. Not prepaid, By express or freight, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lb. lots, 8c. per lb. Write for special prices on large lots.

NORTH CAROLINA PEANUTS.—One of the easiest peanuts grown. Pods some larger than the Spanish. Nuts of mild flavor, and generally filled full. Very prolific and a sure cropper. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c. Not prepaid, by express or freight 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lb. lots \$8.00. Write for special price in larger quantities.

LARGE RED SPANISH.—(Valencia). This is a new variety, but in our opinion, is going to prove a successful one. The pods contain from 3 to 4 nuts each, of very fine, sweet flavor. Give them a trial; they are very prolific. Postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, by express or freight, 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lb. lots, 15c per lb. Write for special prices on large lots.

FIELD AND COW PEAS.

The Most Valuable and Surest-Cropping of Summer Forage and Soil-Improving Crops.

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Cow Peas can be sown in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

SOWING COW PEAS with Sorghum, Millet, Soja Beans and Kaffir Corn.—Generally sown at the rate of one bushel Cow Peas to one-half Soja Beans or from one peck to one and one-half bushels of Sorghum.

CLAY.—One of the medium late varieties of Cow Peas. Vigorous growth of vine running habit. Price, bushel, about \$3.00 to \$3.50. Write for prices when ready to buy.

WONDERFUL OR UNKNOWN.—This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. Price, bushel, about \$3.00 to \$3.50. Write for prices when ready to buy.

WHIPPOWILL.—Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. We re commend this where an early variety of good growth and height is desired. Price, bushel, about \$3.00 to \$3.50. Write for market prices when ready to buy.

BRABHAM.—This new pea is one of the best and most productive, both as regards the growth which it makes and the yield of shelled peas. It holds its foliage well, making it particularly valuable where it is desired to save and cure the forage. It is a hybrid between the Iron and the half-crowder form of Whipporwill, and is upright in growth. It has proved to be disease-resistant, embracing the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whipporwill. It is better adapted for light soils than for heavy soils. Price, about, bushel \$3.25; peck \$1.25. Write for price on quantities when ready to buy.

RED RIPPER.—Red seeded, good foliage, medium late, and peas good keepers. Price, bushel about \$3.00 to \$3.50; peck \$1.25. Write for prices when ready to buy.

MIXED COW PEAS.—The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whipperwill and other Southern varieties. Peck \$1.00; bushel about \$3.00 to \$3.50. Write for prices when ready to buy.

LARGE BLACK EYE.—Farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter. Price postpaid, qt. 40c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.25; bushel, about \$4.50. Write for prices when ready to buy.

SUGAR CROWDER PEAS.—One of the most valuable varieties for table use. Heavy bearers of finest quality. Price postpaid, qt. 40c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.00.

GALLAVANT OR LADY.—The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Black-eye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." Postpaid, pkt. 10c; quart 50c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

USE FARMOGERM INOCULATION AND INCREASE YOUR YIELD.

At time of printing this Catalogue market on Peas had not been established, and the outcome of the crop not known. However, we are expecting a fair crop and more reasonable price this season than last. When you are ready to buy write us for prices, quantity and variety you wish.

DEAN'S O-TOO-TAN SOY BEANS

THE GREATEST SOIL BUILDER THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.

Mr. Dean started four years ago with three ounces of these beans which came from the Hawaiian Islands, and was the first man to introduce them to the farmers through us last season.

The growth of this plant is different from any of the other Soys, in that it limbs out well from the ground and is a semi-runner but does not climb. It sets fruit on every limb, 2 to 5 pods in each leaf joint. On average soil will make 25 bushels per acre, and on good soil has made 50 bushels.

This bean gathers nitrogen on lateral roots for at least 4 feet as well as the tap root. Then wherever the limbs touch the ground they take root in each joint and gather nitrogen just the same as the main root system. It will grow on any soil and positively do not require inoculation, although stable manure seems to increase the bacteria. It grew this year on soil too wet to make corn. In one field there was no other growth near them but swamp grass. On the other hand, they will stand as much dry weather as cotton.

Planted in April, they will make more forage but will not mature seed any sooner than if planted in June. They all bloomed between middle of August and September 1st. They will mature anywhere in the cotton belt, but we advise planting them as early as possible in the northern part.

As a hay crop it is better than alfalfa, both in feeding value and in production per acre. On average soil it will make 2 to 3 tons.

In feeding value it ranks above the best grade of alfalfa. Law and Co., chemists, of Atlanta, made an analysis of a green vine when pods were about half matured, and reported as follows:

	Fat.	Prot.	Cru-Fbr.	Ash.	Cbdr.
Dean's O-Too-Tan					
Soy Bean -----	2.18	9.57	20.90	3.91	53.44
*Alfalfa -----	1.0	4.5	7.0	2.4	17.4
*Cow Peas -----	0.5	3.0	3.8	2.0	10.8
*Velvet Bean -----	0.7	3.5	5.1	2.0	11.7

(Note: Analysis on Alfalfa, Cow Peas and Velvet Beans taken from Henry & Morrisons Feed and Feeding 1917 edition. All being from green roughness.)

Even the ripe bean straw from separator is a good feed.

	Fat.	Prot.	Cru-Fbr.	Ash.	Cbdr.	Mst.
Dean's O-Too-Tan						
straw -----	0.90	3.66	46.14	4.15	35.53	9.62

Protein and oil contents as compared to other well known legumes.

	Prot.	Oil.
O-Too-Tan -----	41.7	18.5
Mammoth Yellow Soy -----	37.6	18.6
Velvet Bean -----	22.7	6.6
Cow Pea -----	23.5	1.7

You see what a rich feed they are in comparison to the others. As a grazing crop for hogs and cattle they lead the field. Planted with corn and the entire crop grazed down, you have a balanced ration.

Note carefully their fertilizing value per ton of green vines turned under. (oMisture basis 42.50)

Available plant food when well decayed.

Nitrogen: 98 lbs., Potash 33 lbs., Acid Phos. 25 lbs.

This analysis does not take into consideration the Root Content, it was made of the vine only.

Dr. Coad, of the government station at Tallulah, La., who was often referred to by Mr. Holloman in his boll weevil articles in Atlanta Constitution, says: "The best method by far of building up soils so that early crops of cotton may be produced, is the use of legumes, planted either in corn or solid."

PLANT O-TOO-TAN SOY BEANS IN YOUR CORN FOR YOUR LAND'S SAKE. FEED YOUR LAND AND IT WILL FEED YOU.

One bushel will plant 25 acres in corn 12 to 15 inches apart in 5-foot rows. Plant them in same drill at the same time corn is planted. You will make more corn the same year and they positively will not climb on stalks as do velvet beans.

STOP PULLING FODDER AND CUT O-TOO-TAN SOY BEANS FOR YOUR ROUGHAGE.

For hay or seed plant in 2½ foot rows, 8 to 10 inches in the drill, using 200 pounds acid phosphate per acre and cultivating two or three times, and you will make more hay than three bushels of peas sown broadcast. One bushel will plant 12 acres. O-TOO-TAN SOY BEANS are three times cheaper per acre than cow peas and will do your land ten times as much good.

They can be harvested with a reaper and threshed on regular grain separator by decreasing the speed of the cylinder to one-half and retaining the speed of the separator. Start cutting for seed as soon as pods begin to turn brown and beans get purple. They will all mature on the vines and germinate 98 per cent.

Be sure and include some of these O-TOO-TAN SOY BEANS in your order. No farmer should be without them. Plant all your worn-out, vacant land in these beans, and enrich the soil.

Prices: 40c per lb., postpaid. Peck, \$4.50, pre-paid. Not prepaid, bushel \$15.00; 5 bushel lots and over, \$14.00 per bushel, f. o. b. Atlanta.

VELVET BEANS

Makes an Enormous Growth of Foliage; a Great Soil-Improving Crop—at the Least Expense.

Velvet Beans make an enormous growth of vines; greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow pea in yield. Velvet Beans are usually planted in rows four to five feet apart, at the rate of about half a bushel per acre.

Also Makes Splendid, Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing.—In the South Velvet Beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is one of the best crops that can be grown on the light soils. The crop should be allowed to grow until December or until killed by frost, after which it can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and p-ds decay very slowly, and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year the crop remaining on the ground is usually plowed under as a soil-improver, and adds very materially to the condition and productiveness of the soil.

90-DAY VELVET BEANS.—This new Velvet Bean is creating a sensation wherever it is planted. It is the quickest growing and earliest maturing of the Velvet Beans, and is well adapted for growing in districts further north than Velvet Beans ordinarily have

been grown. By express, peck 75c; bushel \$2.00; 5 bushels \$1.75 per bu. Subject to change. Write for prices.

OCEOLA VELVET BEANS.—Resembling the 90-Day variety, except the pods are larger and slightly curved, with generally four beans to the pod. By express, peck 90c; bushel \$2.25; 5 bushels \$2.00 per bu. Subject to change. Write for prices when ready to buy

BUNCH VELVET BEANS.—Foliage and beans resemble very much the Early 90-Day variety. Stalk is very stocky for about 8 to 10 inches above the ground, then it branches out full of shoots, growing out somewhat like the umbrella style. It grows about 3 to 3½ feet high. Puts on a heavy crop of beans where these shoots put out from main stalk. Postpaid, pint 25c; quart 40c. Not prepaid, peck 90c; bushel \$3.00.

SOY, or SOJA BEANS.

Soy Beans and Cow Peas Should Be Inoculated With Nitrogen-Bacteria—\$1.00 Per Acre.

Soja Beans make one of the best of summer forage crops and are splendid soil-improvers. To grow for a crop of beans, they should be planted in drills three feet apart, at the rate of about ½-lb a bushel to the acre, and cultivate the same as for corn.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJAS.—The largest growing and most popular of soja beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South. By express, peck \$1.00; bushel about \$3.00. Write for prices when ready to buy.

HAIRY SAND or WINTER VETCH

One of the most valuable forage plants grown on a Southern farm, and from the increased demand this past year the farmers have found it out. It cannot be recommended too highly for planting in this country. Sow broadcast from 30 to 40 pounds per acre from July to November, with wheat, rye or oats, which will hold the vine from the ground, making the hay more valuable. 25c lb. postpaid. 10 lbs by express, 20c per lb. 100 lbs. 15c per lb.

DRY LIME SULPHUR

Is well known to nearly all fruit growers. It is considered the standard solution for spraying fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers. Prices, postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, by express, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD

Full directions for spraying fruit trees, vegetables and flowers with every package. Prices, not prepaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25. This Arsenate of Lead being a poison cannot be sent through the mail. Our prices are for shipment by express only.

FARMOGERM.

A Seed Inoculant that Increases Crop Production.—Seeds of all legumes—beans, peas, alfalfa, and related crops—will yield far better if inoculated with Farmogerm, and in addition leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen which benefits all succeeding crops. Gardeners and farmers who have used Farmogerm would not be without it.

Farmogerm Stays Good Indefinitely.—Farmogerm keeps for years. Because of the method of sealing the bottle—a patented stopper which admits filtered air and keeps out all impurities—Farmogerm is just as good in five years as when first bottled. Other inoculants get weaker each day—Farmogerm always has its full strength. Just add water and shake the bottle and sprinkle over the seeds as directed. Your crop will benefit beyond your expectations.

Farmogerm is Economical.—No other inoculant on the market is so strong and virile; no other inoculant will thoroughly treat as much seed. The one-acre size bottle of Farmogerm is sufficient for 15 pounds of

clover, 20 pounds of alfalfa, 100 pounds of Canada Field Peas, 60 pounds of Vetch, etc. A different bacteria, is required for each crop. When ordering, be sure to state what crops you wish to inoculate.

FARMOGERM PRICES REDUCED.—New scientific methods of manufacture have given lower prices. You cannot now afford to do without Farmogerm. A special composite culture is prepared for peas, beans and sweet peas—¼ acre size only. You'll get more peas and beans, and larger sweet peas by using this. Ask for No. 5, price 50 cents.

Farmogerm prices are: 1 acre size, \$1; 3 acre size, \$2.50; 12 acre size, \$9. Full directions accompanying each bottle.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—One of the most valuable remedies for eradicating insects, white lice and other pests on rose bushes, flowers and ferns. One ounce bottle 30c postpaid. This makes 6 gallons for spraying.

BUG DEATH

"A SURE CROP INSURANCE"—The time has come when you cannot have a successful crop without using some kind of bug and insect destroyer.

BUG DEATH is used by most every large and small successful planter. It is easily put on your plants. Can be put on dry or mixed with water. Directions on every package. Not poison—neither does it burn your plants if you use too much. It is cheap at the following prices:

PREPAID PRICES on BUG DEATH

(These Prices Named in Columns Below Include Price of BUG DEATH and Postage)

	1st & 2d	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
	Zone	Zone	Zone	Zone	Zone	Zone	Zone
1-lb. pkg. --	\$.26	\$.28	\$.31	\$.34	\$.37	\$.41	\$.44
3-lb. pkg. --	.53	.57	.64	.71	.78	.86	.93
5-lb. pkg. --	.70	.76	.87	.98	1.09	1.21	1.32
12½-lb. pkg. --	1.44	1.59	1.88	2.18	2.46	2.76	3.05

Your postmaster or carrier can advise you the zone you are in from Atlanta.

BUG DEATH by freight or express, not prepaid: 1 lb. 20c; 3 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12½ lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs. keg. \$8.50.

BOLL WEEVIL DESTROYER.

This is in a powdered form, but applied as a liquid by means of the Standard and Knapsack sprayer. This liquid evaporates to a gas which penetrates in the punctured squares, thereby killing the grub, as well as the live weevils which feed on the leaves. A few dollars spent on your cotton field will make you several hundred dollars. Begin with this in time to save your cotton crop and help exterminate this pest. Full directions with every bottle. Price 16c to 20c per lb. according to quantity. Can only be sent by express.

ROSES FOR THE GARDEN

The Roses we offer this year are grown in our own greenhouses, and they are the best stock that can be had. The plants are larger than the same age plants gotten elsewhere, and they will give you better satisfaction. Better results will be had from plants set out in March and April through this section.

MONTHLY BLOOMING ROSES.

We can supply the following varieties in one year old sizes, 50c each, \$4.50 per dozen postpaid, good, strong, well rooted plants:

Duchess de Brabant (Pink).
Etoile de France (Red).
Gen. Jacquemenot (Red).
Maman Cochet (Pink).
Frances Kruger (Coppery yellow).
Paul Neyron (Pink).
Sunburst (Yellow).
Maman Cochet (White).
Gainsborough (Pink) Climbing.

Paul Scarlet (Red) Climbing.
Marchalnel (Yellow) Climbing.

We can supply the following two year old sizes at 75c each or \$8.00 per dozen postpaid, good strong, well rooted bushes:

My Maryland.
Ophelia (Flesh Pink).
Paul Neyron (Pink).
Radiance (Red).
Richmond (Red).
White Cochet.
W. R. Smith (Flesh).
Kaiserine (Cream).
American Beauty (Red) Climbing.

We can also supply the following varieties of Chrysanthemum plants at 20c each or \$2.00 per dozen postpaid. These will be ready for shipment about the latter part of April to May 1st.

Golden Queen (Yellow).
Chieftain (Pink).
White Chieftain.
Intensity Red.

Dahlia Plants, for shipment about April 15th at 20c each or \$2.00 per dozen postpaid. Can supply whites, yellow, pink and red. Can also supply dahlia roots at 25c each or \$2.50 per dozen postpaid.

Bulbs for fall planting ready for shipment September 15th to October 1st. Write for prices at that time.

FERNs: Nice Young Plants 50c each; medium size plants 75c postpaid. Can furnish Boston, Asparagus and Sprengerii.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

CANNAS—Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost. Price—15c each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

BUNGARIA—3½ feet. Large flowers of pink shade, form in trusses.

GLADIATOR—3½ feet. Crimson flowers edged with gold.

ITALIA—5 feet. Orange scarlet with petals of clear yellow.

BRANDYWINE—3½ feet. Wine red flowers and bronze leaved.

KING HUMBERT—4½ feet. The finest bedding variety. Color fine orange scarlet, flaked carmine, bronze foliage.

CHAS. HENDERSON—4 feet. Brilliant crimson scarlet with yellow flame in throat.

GLADIOLAS.—Attractive and easily grown summer bloomers, giving gorgeous effects in mixed beds, massed in large clumps and when planted in clusters among shrubs. For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

MIXED COLORS.—Our Mixture contains all colors. Price postpaid, 10c each; 75c doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

TUBEROSES.—Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or in hot-beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

DOUBLE EXCELSIOR PEARL—Extra large bulbs. 5c each; 50c per dozen, postpaid.

DAHLIA ROOTS.—We offer you the best that's grown—and true to color. In the following colors: White, Yellow, Pink, Purple, Dark Red and Variegated. 25c each; 3 for 65c; 5 for \$1.00, postpaid.

CALADIUMS—(Elephant's Ear). A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they

stand 6 to 8 feet high and bear immense light green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

FIRST SIZE BULBS—9 to 12 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 35c each.

SECOND SIZE BULBS—6 to 9 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 25c each.

THIRD SIZE BULBS—Under 6 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 20c each.

EVERETT'S HIGH-GRADE FLOWER SEED

THE SOIL best suited to flowers is a light, rich loam made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

SOW THE SEEDS either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing water with a fine spray; do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the young plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.—For Cut Flowers.—Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aster Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Bush Escholtzia, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Marigold Mignonette, Nasturtium, Stocks, Minature Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Violet and Zinnia.

For Edging and Low Borders.—Alyssum, Candytuft, Dusty Miller, Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca and Virginian Stocks.

For Borders and Bedding (1 to 2 Feet High).—Ageratum, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Calacia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum Coleus Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Dwarf Larkspur Marigold Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox, Stocks, Sweet William, Vinca, Wallflower and Zinnia.

Annuals attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow hardy Annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than spring sowings.

Perennials usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

Biennials bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

Half Hardy and Tender Flowers should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas and Smilax are tender, and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

Horny Shelled Seeds, like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory, should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

H. A.—Hardy Annuals.
T. A.—Tender Annuals.

H. B.—Hardy Biennials.
T. B.—Tender Biennials.
H. P.—Hardy Perennials.
H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals.
H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials.
H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials.
T. P.—Tender Perennials.

ABRONIA Umbellata.—A verbenalike trailing plant bearing rose-colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H. A. Pkt. 5c.

ABUTILON (Bell Flower or Flowering Maple). Beautiful shrub bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T. P. Height 2 to 4 feet. Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white, fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow)—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H. A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

AMARANTHUS.—(Love Lies Bleeding). Highly ornamental. Beautiful clusters or brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Amaranthus.—Tricolor—Joseph's Coat. Pkt. 5c.

AGERATUM.—Mixed. Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window boxes in summer, and as pot plants in winter. H. A. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM.—(Snapdragon). Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H. P. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

ASTERS

SUPERB MIXED.—Few flowers can compare with the aster for bedding, borders, cutting and pot culture. We recommend our Superb Mixed, which contains all colors of the very best sorts. Early in spring sow in boxes and pots, and transplant to rich soil, or sow in open ground when ground gets warm, covering one-fourth inch with fine earth. H. A. Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

BALSAM.—Touch-Me-Not, or Lady Slipper. An old-fashioned variety, but improved so lately that you would not hardly know it. Forms large, elegant flowers of various colors. Can be grown with very little trouble in any good garden soil. Sow in open ground after all danger of frost is over. For best results they should be transplanted 1 foot apart. H. H. A.

Everett's Double Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c.

Camellia, Flowered Mixed.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c.

BALSAM APPLE.—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to red. Plant in April. H. H. A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

CANNA.—(Indian Shot). Beautiful ornamental plants, producing large, brilliant flowers. Soak seed 36 hours before planting. Plant in hot-beds in January, transplanting outside in April. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Canna Roots.—See Bulbs.

DOUBLE DAISY.—(Bellis Perrins). The true English daisy, better suited for cool, moist places. Blooms early spring or fall. Sow early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant later to permanent location. Treatment same as violets. Finest mixed. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CACALIA.—(Red Tassel Flower). Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long stems. H. A. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

CALLIOPSIS.—Beautiful annual. Very rich and showy. Fine for cutting. Height 2 feet. H. A. Pkt. 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS.—A beautiful hardy bell-shaped flower of exquisite colors. Pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT.—Fine mixed. An exceptionally good flower for cutting, also makes a beautiful bed or border, for they are covered with blossoms all through summer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

BALLOON VINE.—A rapid-growing climber, with small white blossoms, followed with a seed vessel like a balloon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

CARNATION.—One of the most popular flowers grown for cutting. Has a very delicious fragrance and beautiful colors. H. H. P. Marguerite Finest Mixed, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50.

CENTAUREA.—Dusty Miller, also known as Rag-an Robin and Sweet Sultan. Fine for bedding or cut flowers. Fine mixed variety, pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Fine double mixed. Furnishes abundance of blooms during the fall months—an amateur can grow them just as well as a florist. Very easily grown from seed. Sow in boxes in house, barley cover seed with fine earth, keep moist and plenty of light. Transplant outdoors when plants are about 3 or 4 inches high. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 90c.

CLARKIA.—Finest mixed. Will stand a considerable cold. Sow in any good garden soil as soon as ground can be worked. Pkt. 5c.

COBEA—SCANDENS.—A rapid-growing climber, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Very quick. Has bell-shaped purple flowers. H. H. P. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

COCKSCOMB.—Mixed. Early growing annual. Fine for summer beds or pot plants. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 90c.

COLEUS—MIXED COLORS.—The finest foliage plant grown for bedding or borders. Sow early in boxes and transplant 1 foot apart. All colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. \$1.50.

COSMOS—HYBRIDS BEST MIXED.—Hardy annual, producing abundance of blossoms in fall when most flowers are gone. Sandy soil preferred—not too rich. Pkt. 5c.

CYCLAMEN.—Beautiful foliage plant, also blooms for months. Sow in boxes early, then transplant. Pkt. 10c.

CYPRESS VINE.—Height 15 feet; foliage dark green; very delicate. Pkt. 5c.

DAHLIA.—Double Mixed. If started indoors and transplanted outdoors after frost, splendid success may be had. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS.—Double Mixed. Better known as China Pinks. One of the most highly praised flowers grown. Planted early, produces blooms first year. Pkt. 5c.

HELIOTROPE.—Large Flowering Mixed. Easily grown, and will blossom first season if planted early in house. Nothing is more beautiful. Pkt. 10c.

HIBISCUS.—Handsome Ornamental Annual. Bloom 3 to 4 inches across. Pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCK.—Double Mixed. Make your ground rich and give plenty of moisture. Plant ½ to 2 feet apart. Pkt. 10c.

DIGITALIS—FOX GLOVE.—Better adapted to shady locations. Very easily grown. Pkt. 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—CALIFORNIA POPPY.—A beautiful bedding plant when sown broadcast. Sown early, blossoms from spring till fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

GAILLARDIA PICTA.—Fine for bedding, border or cutting—free bloomer. Pkt. 5c.

BACHELOR BUTTON.—(*Gomphrena Globosa*). Producing hundreds of blossoms. Clover-shaped, and if cut when ripe and hung downward to dry will retain its natural color through winter. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. \$1.00.

HUMULUS.—Japonicus (Japanese Hop). Makes beautiful shade for porches. Grows 15 to 20 feet high. Pkt. 5c.

ICE PLANT.—Leaves covered with ice crystals. Suited for hanging baskets and boxes. Pkt. 5c.

KENILWORTH IVY.—Beautiful trailing plant, suited for hanging baskets and boxes. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR.—(*Delphinium*). Annual and perennial flower of earliest culture, bearing quantities of flowers of many colors. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA.—Nothing better for edging or bedding Six inches high. Covered with blooms. Pkt. 5c.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See *Nigella*.

LOVE IN A PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

LANTANA.—A verbena-like plant of continuous blossom. Sow early in boxes and transplant after frost $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00.

MARGOLD.—Tall African Mixed. Large flowers, 14 to 18 inches tall, of all colors. Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE.—Sweet scented. Very popular. Pkt. 5c.

MARVEL OF PURE.—(Four o'Clock). Opens only in afternoon or cloudy days. Pkt. 5c.

NIGELLA.—(Love in a mist or Devil in a Bush). Handsome flowers, requiring but little attention. Height 1 foot. H. A. Pkt. 5c.

PANSIES

Grow in a shady location in rich, moist soil. Fall sowing produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring planting. Fine mixture, pkt. 10c. Everett's Superb Mixture, 25c pkt. 5 for \$1.00.

PETUNIAS.

HYBRIDS BEST MIXED—SINGLE.—A choice mixture of all sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c.

DOUBLE, EXTRA LARGE FRINGED.—Beautifully marked and the largest and best *Petunia* grown. Pkt. 25c.

PASSION FLOWER.—Resembles a cross. Hardy climber of 10 feet, bearing attractive fringed flowers. Pkt. 5c.

MOONFLOWER.—(White and Blue). Grows 30 to 40 feet high. Opens only in evenings and night. Cut the hard shell, soak 24 hours; plant 1 inch deep in box indoors, transplant in open later. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.—One of the finest vines grown. Very quick and heavy. Makes ground rich. Pkt. 5c; 6 for 25c.

MYOSOTIS (FORGET ME NOT).—Beautiful little flowers admired for their beauty. Sow early in a sunny border, and will bloom first season. Height 6 to 8 inches. H. P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00.

NASTURTIUMS

No other flower grown will furnish the same quantity blooms or last longer than the *Nasturtiums*. Do best in thin, light, well-drained soils. Too rich makes them go to foliage. Dwarf Varieties makes the border or bedding plants, while the Tall Varieties

are used for boxes or covering bare places. Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles. Plant in rows one inch deep in April. One ounce will sow 25 feet.

TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellises or stakes. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

DWARF MIXED.—Used for borders, boxes and bedding. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PHLOX—GRANDIFLORA MIXED.—Nothing can surpass the phlox for a beautiful display of bright-colored flowers. Sown in open ground in early spring will furnish blossoms from June until frost. Fine for perennial beds and borders; 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz \$1.00.

POPPY—SUPERB MIXED.—A mixture of all best varieties. Double and single, producing a beautiful display of brilliant coloring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

PORTULACA.—(Moss Flower). Double mixed. Produces flowers of most every color; exceptionally beautiful and succeeds better in sunny situation. T. A. Six inches. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50.

RICINUS.—(Castor Bean). Tall stately plants with all color leaves. Used for background or center of beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

SALVIA—SPLENDENS.—Beautiful bedding or border plant. Simply covered with scarlet blossoms until frost. Plant in boxes early, transplant later where wanted. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$2.00.

STOCKS—TEN WEEKS.—Beautiful annual used for bedding, borders or cut flowers. Sow early in boxes, transplant in open ground later. Makes beautiful bouquets. H. H. A. Pkt. 5c.

SWEET PEAS

Culture.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November, and December planting four to six inches deep, give slight protection, and they will become well-rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of blooms earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Special Mixture.—We offer you a mixture of the very finest varieties grown, producing the brightest colors. You can rely on our strain giving success. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Spencer Mixed.—Differs from the old varieties by having longer stems, larger blooms, and generally producing four flowers to the stem. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

SWEET WILLIAM.—An elegant display, producing clusters of blossoms for several weeks. Sow in fall, and will bloom in summer. Early spring sowing blooms in fall. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. H. P. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

VERBENA.—Hybrid's Best Mixed. Beautiful annuals of excellent value for bedding, window boxes, hanging baskets and etc. Brilliant colors, blossoming from early spring till late fall. Soak seed a few hours, sowing in boxes and transplanting later in open. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. \$1.00.

VINCA.—(Periwinkle). Splendid bedding plant, window boxes or border. Blossoms pink and white. Sow early indoors and transplant later. Pkt. 5c.

VIOLETS.—Mixed Colors.—Very beautiful and popular with every one. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz \$1.00.

WALLFLOWER.—Produces large, fragrant blooms in many colors. Sow early and transplant. Can be put in pots for winter blooming. Pkt. 5c.

ZINNIA.—Tall Double Mixed.—Easily grown, resembling the dahlia. Covered with blooms until frost. Excellent for bed and borders. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

POULTRY FEED AND SUPPLIES

We carry only the very highest grade of Feeds made composed of wholesome screened and fanned grains, balanced so as to give the best results. You know that the quality of feeds you use govern the results you get

We buy in carload lots. You can save money by getting your feeds and supplies from us.

Price Changed on all feeds, so it is impossible to name prices that will hold good for the year. Prices named below are those prevailing at time this Catalogue is printed. Write for our FEED Price List; at all times it gives the market price of everything.

POULTRY FEED

These prices net—not prepaid.

Scratch Feed.—This mixture contains everything that is needed for the grown fowl—wheat, cracked yellow corn, kaffir corn, milo maize and sunflower. Recommended for laying hens at all times. Write for prices when needing Price $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., or \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Baby Chick Feed.—Prepared especially for the baby chicks—taking care of them from the time they are hatched until developed. Write for prices. Present price, 100 lbs. \$3.25.

Growing Mash.—For Baby Chicks. This food is prepared for forcing your chicks, making them grow off quicker. Write for prices.

Buttermilk Laying Mash.—Contains all the best elements for egg production, and will give most excellent results. Price, 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

Meat Scraps.—It is necessary to feed meat to your poultry for results. Our beef scraps are the highest grade, testing 55 to 60 per cent protein. Price, 10 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.75.

PIGEON FEED

These prices net—not prepaid.

Saginaw Pigeon Feed (also known as Ogemaw—A)—Containing Canada peas, millet, wheat, kaffir corn and hemp. For large, fat squabs none equals. Price, 50 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$4.50. Write for prices.

Oyster Shell.— 3 sizes—Fine, Medium, Coarse. Price, 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.00.

GRIT.— 3 sizes—Fine, Medium, Coarse. Price, 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.50.

Williamson Red Cross Health Grit.—For Pigeons. Price, 100 lbs. \$2.50.

CONKEY'S AND PRATT'S POULTRY REMEDIES.

When ordering State Which You Prefer—Prices Same.

Poultry Tonic.—A high quality tonic, egg maker and regulator, good for young and old birds all the year. Contains no filler, and no cayenne pepper or other harmful ingredient. Helps nature do its work in a natural, normal way. Does not overstimulate. Price, postpaid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg. 38c; $3\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. pkg. 70c; 12-lb. pail \$1.75.

Roup Remedy.—Known to every poultryman. A wonderful remedy that quickly reduces the swelling and brings the bird back to normal. Given in the drinking water. Price postpaid, small size, 36c; medium size, 60c; large size, \$1.15.

Cholera Remedy.—For indigestion and so-called cholera in growing and grown birds. Given in drinking water quickly overcomes the disease, feverish condition. Price postpaid, small size, 36c; large size, 65c.

Chicken Pox.—(Sorehead) Remedy. A dependable remedy for the treatment of this disgusting disease. Package contains salve for application on sores and a bloody-purifying tonic. Easily applied. Price postpaid, small size, 36c; large size, 65c.

Gape Remedy.—Price postpaid, small size, 36c; large size, 65c.

White Diarrhea Remedy.—Small size, 36c; large size, 65c.

Head Lice Remedy.—For destroying the murderous head louse. Just a touch on the head will drive them away. Tube form. Price postpaid, 15c and 30c.

Lice Powder.—A particularly efficient preparation for the treatment of the body louse. Dust it on the fowl, in the nests and in the dust bath. Price postpaid, 15-oz. pkg. 38c; 48-oz. pkg. 70c; 12-lb. pail, \$1.90. Price by express, 15-oz. pkg. 30c; 48-oz. pkg. 60c; 12-lb. pail \$1.60.

Nox-I-Cide.—An all-round disinfectant, germicide and insecticide. Emulsifies in water and is so powerful that a small quantity accomplishes remarkable results. Therefore, it will go further than most disinfectants. Desirable for use in the house, poultry house or stable. Always keep a can on hand. One pint 50c; quart 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon \$1.25; 1 gallon \$2.00; 5 gallons \$9.50. Express extra.

Oculum.—The medicine That should Be Kept at All Times. Good for nearly all diseases and fine for the laying hens. Price, 50c and \$1.00, postpaid.

SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

SPRAY PUMPS

The Standard Spray Pump.—The plans and operation of this spray pump is quite different from any other type of spray. The hose is used on the suction end, instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel, or knapsack, depending on the number of trees or quantity of spraying you have to do. For knapsack or bucket, use $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot hose. This is furnished with each spray, or if barrel or tank for large orchard use 25 to 30 feet of hose. You can spray everything from large orchards to small truck, or whitewash, and you can do it in one-half the time. Solid brass, guaranteed for five years. Price list. The Standard, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of hose and full set of nozzels, \$6.00. Potato Extensions, 19 inches long, \$1.00 extra. Galvanized Knapsack (3 gallons), \$4.50 each. Complete outfit, \$11.50, postpaid.

THE NEW MISTY.—A general hand spray for all purposes. Made of heavy tin, holds one quart. None better. No. 12, price, 60c. Postpaid, 75c.

PERFECTION SPRAYER.—A compressed air sprayer for spraying disinfectant, whitewash, or plants, etc. Is heavier, stronger and more powerful than any similar spray. Tank $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 20 inches. Has automatic shutoff nozzle. Weight, packed, 12 pounds. No. 10, galvanized, price \$6.50; $2\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon size, \$5.00. Postpaid.

Planting, Maturity and Weight Table

This is for field planting, and where plants and roots are stated, it is necessary to have them ready beforehand. The third column indicates the distance that the plants should stand in the rows, and where seed is sown they should be thinned out to this distance. The fifth column indicates maturity from the time plants are planted in the field, or seed is sown in the field. Also note that the last column is the approximate weight of seeds and not products. Time of planting and maturity is for latitude of Atlanta.

*Indicates that the crop can either be planted in the Spring or Fall; if in the Spring, February to April; in the Fall, August and September.

	Time to Sow or Plant	Distance of Rows Apart	Distance of Plants in Rows	Quantity per Acre	Ready to Use	Ap'rox Wt. bu. in lbs.
Artichoke—Tubers	Mar.to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	6 to 8 bu.	Sept. to Oct.	50
Asparagus—Seeds	Mar.to Apr.	15 in.	4 to 6 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 years	60
Asparagus—Roots	Feb.to Mar.	6 to 8 ft.	12 to 18 in.	4,000 to 7,000	2 years	-----
Barley	Sept.to Nov.	-----	-----	1½ to 2 bu.	July to Aug.	48
Beans—Dwarf	Apr.to Aug.	2½ ft.	4 to 6 in.	1½ bu.	8 weeks	60
Beans—Navy	May to June	2½ ft.	6 in.	¾ to 1 bu.	Winter	60
Beans—Soja	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	Fall and Winter	60
Beans—Pole	May to June	-----	3 ft.	½ to ¾ bu.	10 weeks	60
Beets—Table	Feb.to July	12 to 18 in.	4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 3 mo.	19½
Beets—Sugar	Apr.to June	2½ to 3 ft.	6 to 8 in.	5 to 6 lbs.	Fall and Winter	19½
Buckwheat	June to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	¾ to 1 bu.	Fall	50
Cabbage—Plants (early)	Mar.to Apr.	30 in.	15 to 20 in.	10,000 to 14,000	June and July	54
Cabbage—Plants (late)	July to Aug.	3 ft.	2 ft.	7,260	Fall and Winter	54
Carrot	Mar.to June	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	3 to 4 lbs.	45 to 70 days	28
Cauliflower—Plants	Mar.to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	8,000 to 10,000	3 months	54
Celery—Plants	June to Aug.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 in.	15,000 to 30,000	4 to 5 mo.	37
Clover—Red and Sapling	*Feb.to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	8 to 10 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Alsike	*Feb.to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	5 to 8 lbs.	Next year	60
Alfalfa	*May to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	20 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Crimson	July to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	May 1	60
Corn—Garden	Apr.to July	3 to 3½ ft.	9 to 15 in.	4 to 6 qts.	2 to 3 mo.	44 to 50
Corn—Field (drills)	Apr.to July	3½ to 4 ft.	10 to 18 in.	6 to 8 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Corn—Field (checked)	Apr.to July	3½ to 4 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.	4 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Cucumber	Apr.to July	4 to 5 ft.	4 ft.	2 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	39
Egg Plant—Plants	May to June	3 ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	5,000 to 6,000	60 days	39
Endive	Aug.	18 in.	12 in.	4 to 5 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	26
Grass Seeds—(Light)	*Feb.to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	Next year	14
Grass Seeds—(Lawn)	*Feb.to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	80 to 100 lbs.	8 to 10 weeks	20
Horseradish—Roots	Feb.to Mar.	2½ ft.	12 to 18 in.	12,000 to 15,000	6 to 8 mo.	-----
Kale—Spring	*Feb.to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	5 to 6 weeks	56
Kale—Winter	July to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	3 to 4 lbs.	Fall to Spring	54
Kohl Rabi—Plants	Mar.to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	21,000 to 34,000	2½ to 3 mo.	56
Lettuce—Plants	*Mar.to Sept.	12 to 15 in.	6 to 8 in.	40,000 to 80,000	1½ to 2 mo.	35
Melon—Musk	May to July	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	2 lbs.	2½ to 3 mo.	32
Melon—Water	May to June	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	3 lbs.	3 months	35
Millet—German	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 bu.	6 to 7 weeks	50
Mustard	*Mar.to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Oats—Spring	Mar.to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	July 1	32
Oats—Winter	*Feb.to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	June 20 July 10	32
Okra	Apr.to May	2½ to 3 ft.	8 to 10 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	60 to 70 days	48
Onions—For large bulbs	Mar.to Apr.	12 to 14 in.	-----	4 to 5 lbs.	July to Aug.	39
Onions—For sets	Mar.to Apr.	10 to 12 in.	-----	40 to 50 lbs.	July	39
Onion Sets	Feb.Mar.Apr.	12 in.	4 in.	15 to 16 bu.	June	32
Parsley	Mar.to Apr.	12 in.	-----	15 lbs.	July	42
Parsnips	Mar.to Apr.	18 in.	4 to 6 in.	5 to 7 lbs.	Fall and Winter	18
Peas—Smooth	Feb.to Mar.	2½ to 3 ft.	-----	1½ to 2 bu.	7 weeks	60
Peas—Wrinkled	Apr.to May	2½ to 3 ft.	-----	1½ to 2 bu.	7 to 9 weeks	56
Peas—Canada Field	Feb.to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	June	60
Peas—Cow	May to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	3 months	60
Pepper—Plants	May 15	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	11,000 to 14,000	2 to 2½ mo.	28
Potatoes—(Early)	Mar.to Apr.	27 in.	10 to 12 in.	8 to 12 bu.	June to July	60
Potatoes—(Late)	July to Aug.	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	8 to 10 bu.	Oct. to Nov.	60
Sweet Potato—Plants	May 15	3 ft.	20 to 24 in.	7,000 to 8,000	Sept. to Winter	45
Pumpkin	May	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall	24
Radish	Feb.to Aug.	10 to 15 in.	3 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40 days	56
Rape	*Feb.to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Rhubarb—Roots	Feb.to Apr.	4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	5,000 to 7,000	Next year	-----
Rye	Aug.to Nov.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 2 bu.	April 20	56
Salsify	Mar.to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	Fall and Winter	18
Spinach—Early	*Feb.to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	8 weeks	48
Squash—Spring	May	4 ft.	3 ft.	3 lbs.	July	26
Squash—Winter	May to June	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall and Winter	22
Teosinte	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	8 to 10 in.	3 to 5 lbs.	Aug. to Oct.	46
Tobacco—Plants	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	4,800 to 5,000	Sept. to Oct.	35
Tomato—Plants	May to July	4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	2,700 to 3,600	July until frost	20
Turnip	*Feb.to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 lbs.	1½ to 2 mo.	56
Vetch	Aug.to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	50 lbs.	May	50
Wheat	Sept.to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	June 20	60